

THE
Jubilee of Shanghai,
1843-1893.

SHANGHAI: PAST AND PRESENT,
AND A
FULL ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
ON THE
17TH AND 18TH NOVEMBER, 1893.
(With Photograph.)

SHANGHAI:
REVISED AND REPRINTED FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

1893.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page
PHOTOGRAPH: The Bund Foreshore (The Rev. Wm. Muirhead delivering the Jubilee Oration).		The Volunteer and Naval Parade	36
SHANGHAI: PAST AND PRESENT:		Mr. Scott's Speech	37
1843-1893	1	Admiral Freemantle's Reply	37
The Early Days	4	The Review	37
Personal Reminiscences of Shanghai ...	6	The Bund	38
Some Early Municipal Work	7	Mr. Scott's Address	38
The Industries of Shanghai	9	The Jubilee Oration	38
Shipping at Shanghai.....	12	The Salute	40
Changes in Business Methods	14	Capt. Clarke's Address	41
Clubland in Shanghai.....	14	The Children's Fête	41
Shooting Around Shanghai ...	17	The Games	42
Ponies in Shanghai.....	19	The Burlesque	42
The Jubilee from a Native Point of View	21	The Jubilee Fountain.....	42
The Native Guilds of Shanghai	23	The Sightseers.....	43
The Shanghai Fire Brigade	26	The Illuminations	43
Protestant Missions during the Fifty		The Decoration Mottoes	43
Years	26	The Fireworks.....	44
Early Architecture in Shanghai	29	The Fire Brigade Procession	44
A Short Sketch of the Founder of		The Guilds' Procession	44
Shanghai	31	Immunity from Accidents.....	45
THE DAY'S REJOICINGS:		Hospitality	45
Editorial: After the Celebration	33	What the Chinese say	45
The Jubilee Committee	36	Messages of Congratulation	45
		Sunday's Services	45

ADDENDA.

The names of Messrs. C. J. Ashley, B. A. Clarke, C. J. Dudgeon, J. W. Harding, E. J. Hogg, C. Mayne, Capt. J. P. McEuen and R. F. Thorburn, should be added to the list of the Jubilee Committee.

The Ladies' Sub-Committee was composed of Mesdames Beauchamp, Bell, Buchanan, Burge, Burkill, Dudgeon, Galles, Hannen, Haskell, G. Jamieson, Macleod, Marshall, Nölting and Wade Gard'ner.

THE Shanghai Jubilee

(1843-1893).

SHANGHAI: PAST AND PRESENT.

1843-1893.

17th November.

It is in accordance both with Eastern and Western sentiment and custom that we commemorate to-day the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Shanghai to foreign trade. It was to foreign trade of all nationalities that Captain Balfour, the first British Consul here, opened Shanghai on the 17th of November, 1843, as one result of a war with China in which the blood and treasure of England only were expended. The idea of a Jubilee dates from the Mosaic dispensation; the injunction is recorded in Leviticus that every fiftieth year was to be kept as a year of Jubilee, in which the land that in the interval had passed out of the possession of its original owners was to be restored to them, all bondslaves were to be released, and all debts to be cancelled. The institution of the Jubilee, though not with the same conditions, was adopted, as were so many of the institutions of older religions, by the Roman Catholic Church, and the word and the idea thus became familiar in the West. The world loves to commemorate anniversaries of all kinds; it is for the historian only to record the fact, not to explain it. Our commemoration to-day is unlike many of our customs and ideas, inasmuch as it commends itself to the Chinese mind. The Chinese have as great a respect for anniversaries as we have, and they are joining in our celebration with unwonted enthusiasm because to-day

happens also to be the fifty-ninth birthday of the Empress-Dowager.

The early history of Shanghai is familiarly known to most of our readers through the late Mr. H. Lang's admirable lecture on "Shanghai Considered Socially," and Mr. J. W. Maclellan's "Story of Shanghai," and these two little books have been the mines in which subsequent writers have freely delved. Some 2,000 years ago Quinsan, now some eighty miles inland, was the seaport of this district, and, curiously enough, Defoe makes Robinson Crusoe land at this port, which he calls "Quinchang," before his visit to Nanking. Some 900 years later the sea had receded fifty-five miles, and Tsinglung, on the present Soochow Creek, was the port; but the Yangtze went on filling up the sea with its deposit, and some thirty-five years after the Norman Conquest of England the Custom House was removed to Shanghai, "*super mare*," or "The Seaport." It rapidly became an important commercial centre, and Mr. Lang tells us that "in 1250 A.D. it was made the seat of a district college; in 1360 it attained to the dignity of a *hsien* or district city; while in 1570 the irruptions of the pirates of Japan led to the erection of its walls." Its value as a centre of trade was reported to England some eighty years before Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Gutzlaff visited it in the *Lord Amherst*, for Mr. Maclellan tells us that "Mr. Frederick Pigou, of the East India Company's factory at Canton, in a memorandum drawn up in 1756, drew attention to

Shanghai as a place suitable to trade." In 1845, hardly more than one year after it was opened, the aggregate value of imports in British ships was £1,082,207; exports, £1,259,091. But we are not concerned now with statistics of trade, of which we have enough and to spare in these columns year in and year out; we are rather concerned, and the articles which follow this deal, with the aspect of Shanghai in the early days, compared with its aspect now. It would require a volume, however, to describe adequately the growth of Shanghai; we know how the site in 1843 was something like the country two or three miles out is now; paddy-fields with numerous ditches and creeks and farm houses and cottages; with mud docks for junks and timber yards on the river bank, and a towing path where the bund is now. The land was very low, and in places marshy and covered with the tall reeds which still grow on the banks of the river at Pootung and below the Point. So reedy was it that two forts, as Mr. Lang tells us, which stood where the British Consulate now stands, were called *Lootzeching*, or "City of Reeds." This mud flat, but a mud flat covered with vegetation, it was that the energy of foreigners has converted into a Western-like city, with good roads, handsome public buildings, houses three and four storeys high, and nearly all the amenities of Western civilisation.

Roads and jetties were almost the first care of the few foreigners who came to Shanghai, as soon as the choice of the Settlement enabled them to leave the wretched houses in which they first established themselves in the native city and the suburb between the city walls and the river. Carriages, jinricshas, and wheelbarrows were alike unknown in the early days; the new settlers came mostly from Canton where sedan chairs only had been in use, and their idea of roads was that they need be only wide enough for two chairs to pass. Captain Balfour fortunately had broader views, and he insisted, but he had considerably difficulty in imposing his

views on the community, that the roads should be at least 25 feet wide. Later on, as wheeled vehicles came into use, carriages being imported from India and England, the Kiangpeh men driven from the north of the Yangtze by the rebels bringing their wheelbarrows with them, and jinricshas at a later date reaching us from Japan, the proper width of the roads was fixed by general consent at 40 feet, and large sums of money have been, and still are being, spent by the ratepayers to attain this ideal. For the first twenty years in the life of the Settlement the sedan chair was the principal means of locomotion, and the number of carriages in the Settlement was very limited. The Chinese officials still use them almost exclusively, and many of the well-to-do Chinese; but even with the Chinese they are rapidly being superseded by the carriage and the jinricsha. Even thirty years ago the roads were very scantily metalled, and the dust was thick on them in dry weather, while in the rains the mud made them almost impassable. There are now no better roads and footpaths in the world than those of Shanghai.

Immense sums of money were spent in attempting to make practicable underground drains in the Settlement, the great difficulty being the lowness of the land and its absolute flatness, so that no fall could be secured. For many years there was a general idea that it would have been better not to attempt to construct a system of underground drainages but have been contented with open gutters. The gradual raising of the roads, however, which are now two to three feet above the original level, has enabled the difficulty of the want of fall to be surmounted, and the drainage system is fairly satisfactory. The construction of the Waterworks has also brought about an inestimably valuable improvement in our sanitary conditions, and for this we are indebted to several old Shanghai residents who initiated the enterprise at home.

Shanghai, by which we mean the foreign Settlement, to a man who landed

here from London 30 or 35 years ago, had very much the aspect of St. John's Wood. The houses stood each in its compound, surrounded by a wall, with trees and shrubs between it and the road, and what shops there were did not differ in their exterior from the merchants' houses. Nearly every compound contained a large house in which the partners lived, some or all of the ground-floor rooms being the offices, with the kitchen and servants' quarters in a detached building at the back, stables, godowns, all detached, and a separate house, or junior hong, which was often a godown below with rooms above, for the clerks. The "junior mess" system lasted on to a recent date. It had its advantages and its disadvantages. It made the hong or firm more of a united entity than it is now, when partners and clerks live away from the office and each other; they were then more like one family, and took a more vivid interest in each other, and in the fortunes of the firm. The disadvantage was that of all messes; that men of very differing tastes, and who were sometimes actually disagreeable to each other, were obliged to live together, and meet twice a day at meals. But the hours of work were longer when everyone lived at his work: there was no going away for the day, as is the rule now, at or before dusk; and the men who had gone away for an hour or two for their regular exercise came back to their desks before dinner if there was any work to be done. The mid-day interval was shorter too; tiffin, or breakfast as it was then called, was at noon sharp, and every one was back at his desk at one at the latest, while the general interval now is nearly two hours. At 12 we go to the Club, which is our Exchange, at 12.30 we tiffin, and we stroll back to the office at about 2.

Those who tiffin at the Club and go back to their work by the Bund have little idea from it of what the Bund was like thirty years only ago. There was no footpath on the farther side, no trees, no lawns. It was less than half its present width,

and at high tides the water came up almost to the walls of the compounds by the Canton Road and by Stemszen & Co.'s and the Comptoir d'Escompte. There was no Public Garden, and the foreshore, when the tide went down was all mud and rubbish, except where it was used by builders to store their materials. The work that has been done unobtrusively by successive Councils has combined to make Shanghai what it is, the Councils being well served by their permanent officials, who have always taken a genuine interest in their work and in the place. It is the unpaid labour and the public spirit, always reinforced by a liberality that rarely became extravagance, and the co-operation of all nationalities, who have dropped their international jealousies, when the welfare of Shanghai was concerned, that have made this the unique instance of a republic dropped down on an alien empire that it is. The continued existence of this anomaly has been made possible by the good sense of successive Councils, and the toleration of the Chinese authorities; there has been friction now and then between the Council and the Taotai, but on the whole foreigners and Chinese have worked wonderfully well together for fifty years, and if the same give-and-take policy is pursued, there is no reason why Shanghai should not continue to flourish. Regrets have sometimes been heard that the Council of the time did not accept Gordon's offer during the Rebellion to clear the country and hold it for the municipality for 30 miles round Shanghai, making this a free city with a territory of nearly 3,000 square miles; but if this had been accepted, it would have been a terrible thorn in the side of the Chinese when they recovered from the effects of the Rebellion, and they would have used every effort to recover the land; whereas the insignificance of the foreign Settlements in the eyes of Peking is their salvation.

The greatest change of all in Shanghai, however, is in the superseding of the old hong life by family life. Shanghai

is full, happily, now of ladies and children and they have broken up the junior messes; for them the miles of pretty villas in the suburbs have been built, and the rows of neat houses in Hongkew. The difficulty with our balls and dances now is to find a hall large enough to hold all who must be invited, and instead of everybody knowing everybody else, we have eight or ten small societies, and not very small, in one of which everyone can find congenial companions. The great increase in the facilities for getting to and from home, and the shortening of the time required, keep us much more in touch with home life and progress, and we are less parochial than we were, but we have not lost our distinctive *cachet*, nor is there anyone who is not proud of being a Shanghailander. Of the hundreds of children who will be entertained to-day and to-morrow, some will no doubt be present at Shanghai's next Jubilee in 1943. What the city will have become then it is not easy to foresee, so vast are the possibilities, but there is no reason why the advance should not be as great comparatively, as that made in the last fifty years.

The papers that follow are necessarily far from being exhaustive; mechanical and other difficulties are prohibitory. But they will give our readers here, in the East generally, and at home, some idea of what Shanghai was and is. We return our heartfelt thanks to the makers of Shanghai, who indeed builded better than they knew. Of them we may say to those who will throng our streets to-day and to-morrow, in the words of the poet:—

“Pass not on

Till thou hast blest their memory, and paid
Those thanks which God appointed the
reward

Of public virtue. And if 'chance thy name
Salute thee with a father's honoured name,
Go, call thy sons; instruct them what a debt
They owe their ancestors, and make them
swear

To pay it, by transmitting down entire
Those sacred rights to which themselves
were born.”

R. W. L.

THE EARLY DAYS.

A BUSY SCENE.

The present site of the English Settlement in Shanghai was well chosen for the object in view. Though there is no one now here who was present at the very outset of things, we are enabled to form a definite idea of what then obtained by the publication of the late Mr. Lang's pamphlet on “Shanghai socially considered.” He got his information from Mr. W. H. Medhurst, who was Consul at the time he wrote, and who was a participant in the events that formed the first attack on Shanghai, and in the arrangements that were made for the order and disposition of the Settlement. It seems that on the riverside the place was a busy scene, corresponding with the present state of things on the eastern and southern side of the city, and so the interior part was in keeping with what one meets in the outskirts of any large city in China. We are not called on to retrace the description thus happily furnished by Mr. Lang, and to which easy reference can be made by any desirous of information on the subject.

1847.

My knowledge of it dates from the autumn of 1847, by which time matters had assumed a very improved aspect under the guiding hand of Captain Balfour, the Consul in the first instance, and subsequently Mr. (now Sir) Rutherford Alcock. The general outlines of the Settlement had then been formed and were in course of execution. The Bund had been marked out, less than half its present size, with the river coming close upon it, there being no such beautiful foreshore as now exists. There were a few houses or hongs in different places, notably the one still standing, and which bore the designation of Dent, Beale & Co. The British Consulate had not then the magnificent appearance it now has, and at the other end of the Settlement was the small store of Fogg & Co., which was necessarily the resort of many in the community, ship-masters and others. A few names such as Hall & Holtz occur to my remembrance as then existing, but very unlike the present all-comprehending firm. Similar establishments were to be met with, which have long since disappeared. The various roads were in process of formation, and were a matter of surprise to the Chinese as far too extravagant. Fifteen feet was thought of as the proper width, while the Chinese considered that no more was needed than to allow two or three to walk together, and the rest might be used for paddy-fields.

THE GENERAL ASPECT.

Remembering the general aspect of what is now the British Settlement at the time

in question, it consisted largely of burying grounds, vegetable gardens, with shops and shanties, small and miserable in appearance. Open and offensive ditches were in all directions, and one had to be careful, alike by day and night, in walking to and fro, lest he should be engulfed in these pitfalls. The roads, narrow and unpleasant, were in some instances laid with uneven stones or consisted of the original mud, which forms the native roads in the country. The whole place was in nowise interesting from the general look of it, and sanitary arrangements were altogether neglected or utterly unknown. Such had been the course of things for untold ages, and it was out of the question to think of the Chinese changing or improving the locality, where their forefathers and friends had lived and died. In consequence there was a considerable amount of sickness, arising also from the rice-growing habits of the Chinese in the immediate neighbourhood of the foreign residents. Happily a great change was in course of taking place. First under the hands of the Consul, and in after years at the instance of the well organised Municipal Council, and local government, the present order of things was constantly kept in view, and one improvement after another was pursued and attained, till our Eastern home became what it now is, and bears the appropriate designation of the Model Settlement.

BATTLE OF "MUDDY FLAT."

We call to mind one or two incidents in our history here. We were once in danger from the Imperialist camp stationed at what was called the "Muddy Flat." Several of the soldiers had shown great insolence to some foreigners in that direction, and seemed inclined to attack the Settlement. This roused the action of the Consular authorities, who called for the assistance of the men-of-war in the harbour, and Volunteers from the community, who bravely broke up the camp and drove the force away. Another incident was connected with the opening of the roads into the country, and which are now such a pleasant and desirable appendage to the Settlement. It was opposed by numbers of Fukien men who professed to have an interest in that direction, but whose case was simple opposition to the foreigners. The Consul in this matter also showed the right spirit, and his determination to stand no nonsense. Ere long the work was proceeded with, and we now have the full enjoyment of it. Many other contentions have been held with the native authorities, on points bearing on our rights and liberties, yet by a firm persistency on the one hand, and a courteous, conciliatory arrangement on the other, we are enabled

to live in peace and quietness, and travel about without fear of molestation.

THE CHINESE INVASION.

It may be interesting to note the early coming-in of the Chinese in great numbers from different parts of the country. At the time of the Taiping rebellion, Shanghai was the only place where the people for many miles round could find safety, and so tens of thousands readily crowded hither. The great and increasing prosperity of the place, also attracted many of the natives, so as to raise the population by leaps and bounds to the number that now obtains. It presents immense contrast to the original line of things, and it has no less introduced a state of matters, socially and morally, into the midst of the native community by which it has been completely changed, and in no small degree grievously deteriorated from what it once was.

THE MEANS OF TRAVEL

in the Settlement and to the city or the surrounding country in these early days, and for many years was by sedan chairs. Such conveniences as we now have were unknown, and alike in the case of the natives and foreigners, these chairs were in constant use, though now they are greatly superseded by the carriages, 'richshas and wheelbarrows everywhere to be seen. It was customary to see hundreds of foreign vessels in the harbour at a time, and it was a remarkable sight, which in the course of years was done away with by the coming of steamers and through the opening of the Suez Canal. The roads used to bear a series of indefinite names, which were early changed at the urgent suggestion of Consul Medhurst, who adopted Chinese topographical terms, in the hope that the natives would be readily accustomed to them. They have not done so, however, and generally classify the leading streets in relation to the central or Nanking Road, which the Chinese call the "Great Horse Road," and all others are numbered in reference to it as north or south.

THE SOCIAL ELEMENT.

Our last point is the "social element" of these first days. It was a frequent remark that it was young men chiefly who were in charge of the large hong and places of public business. There was a freedom and license in the social and convivial life of many in the community, which could only be accounted for by the youth and prosperity and absence of restraint which then generally obtained. There was little of home and married life in those days, and many seemed alike free and able and disposed to live as they listed and enjoy themselves to the utmost. It was not owing altogether to the unhealthiness of

the place that the deaths of so many young men occurred, as can be seen in the records of the old cemetery. Happily there is a marked change for the better in the current order of things, and by means of it and the facility of communication with the North or Japan or home for the recovery of health and the pleasure of going elsewhere for a time, the sanitary conditions of the Settlement have greatly improved; and it is becoming here to acknowledge the arrangements of the Municipal Council on the one hand, and the general manner of life now observed on the other.

WM. MUIRHEAD.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF SHANGHAI.

THE FIRST SIGHT.

My recollections of Shanghai cover about two-thirds of her existence as an open port and Foreign Settlement. We landed here on 16th August, 1861; and I wish now, in connection with our Jubilee Celebration, that I had made more careful note of the look of the place and its surroundings in those early days. We picked up a pilot off the Saddles, and ran up to Woosung, in the swift tea clipper *Solent*, before a strong south-east summer breeze; and there we were met by Shanghai's old friend, the "Heaven Sent Barrier;" we could not cross the bar! and so we lost an exciting race with the clipper *Julia*. We had parted company with her in the Downs; we sighted and hailed our rival in the China Sea near Borneo; she passing us as we lay at anchor; but we reached Woosung a day before her; and then with lighter draught she passed the bar, and got into harbour before us. The next day with a blazing sun, we took passage in a pilot boat for Shanghai; there was no "Woosung Mail" then; and no steam launches were running. We landed at 6 p.m. on a mud flat; passing through a wonderful forest of masts; 400 sail at least; with one or two steamers at the outside, amongst them. There were no Public Gardens; that pleasant fragrant, flowery spot, was partly under water, a Chinese junk anchorage.

MEANS OF LOCOMOTION.

There was no beautiful sweep of green sward; and none of the present landing stages and wharves along the face of the Bund existed, if I remember rightly. We were met by Mrs. Hobson, the wife of the Chaplain of the English Church; and by Miss Fay; names still familiar and fragrant in the memories of some in Shanghai. They guided us to the chaplaincy, the present Deanery, which is unaltered since those early days. This was before the days of Shang-

hai's well-nigh perfect system of macadamised roads. I cannot remember carriages, or many ponies, certainly not a single jinricsha. Sedan chairs were used both by gentlemen going to business, and by that rare phenomenon in those days, a lady. Wheelbarrows were the only other mode of conveyance. The cloisters of the old English Church which was then standing were made very deep and wide in order to accommodate the sedan chairs of the worshippers. The church had galleries, and punkahs, and a peal of six not very harmonious bells, which were dispersed and sold when the church was pulled down, and the building of the present Cathedral commenced. I very earnestly trust, that the manifest error in the execution of our order for tubular bells will soon be rectified, and that all the kind friends who have assisted in the purchase of these bells, will be pleased and satisfied by their tune, and tone and power. On the second evening after our arrival, Mr. Hobson took us for a walk into the country, which we reached in less than five minutes; indeed it was almost country at once just past the old cemetery. Two years later, in 1863, I spent

A SUNDAY IN SHANGHAI.

(Ningpo was my Missionary Home from 1861-76; and then Hangchow from 1876-79; so that I am only a young Shanghai resident; though my memories of Shanghai go back so far). I was asked by the Chaplain of H.M. forces (2,000 strong) then in Shanghai, (as the Taiping Rebellion was not yet over) to give afternoon service in the Ningpo Joss House; and I remember riding on a cavalry charger cross-country to the Joss House; over fields which are now covered by the dense mass of houses in the Foochow and Canton Roads, and in the French Concession. One of the earliest religious services which I attended, was in the London Mission Chapel, Shantung Road, at the invitation of my dear and honoured friend, Mr. Muirhead, then a veteran. The service was a farewell dedicatory service, on the occasion of the starting of the Rev. Griffith John for Hankow—his first visit. And there he too is working still with vigour and success. God grant that these two veterans may long be spared for the Mission work of the Church of Christ, with which is bound up most certainly not only the future happiness of China, but the prosperity and the permanence of foreign residence in China.

CONNECTIONS WITH THE OUTPORTS.

In those early days the connection between Shanghai and the outports was precarious and uncertain. There was a small and very cranky steamer the *Rose* running between Shanghai and Ningpo. She started professedly once a fortnight,

and then only wind and weather permitting. The fast sailing Ningpo lorcha did most of the carrying and passenger trade, and as we just missed the first trip of the *Rose*, and rather shrank from a lorcha after 111 days of tossing in the *Solent*, our kind friends Mr. and Mrs. Hobson persuaded us to wait a fortnight for the next attempt of the leisurely *Rose*. It is well in these days of splendid and regular steam services to Europe, to America, to Canada, up and down the coast, and 1,000 miles of the great river, to remember the patience and deliberation of those early days; and not to grumble too much if the Ningpo steamer, e.g., is two hours late; or the coasting steamers a little overdue.

A WISH.

I must not ramble on further—only before I close, with a thankful remembrance of God's mercies to us in the past, let me express my earnest wish and prayer for the increasing prosperity of Shanghai; and for the highest good of my fellow-townsmen here.

A. E. MOULE.

SOME EARLY MUNICIPAL WORK.

THE LOCAL ARCHIVES.

If the present day resident of Shanghai desires to know something of the circumstances of the life away back in the "good old days," of which during the present celebration he will no doubt hear something, he perhaps could hardly do better than have recourse to some of the early Municipal records. It is true that they are not very voluminous, or written with the object of interesting future generations, but, nevertheless, through the terse official phraseology and mass of recorded detail the conditions of existence can be seen and we are also able to appreciate the assiduity with which our predecessors devoted themselves to the task of founding the Model Settlement.

THE FIRST MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

met on the 17th July, 1854, and it may be interesting to print here the official minutes of its sitting:—

1. MEETING

July 17th.

Present:

WILLIAM KAY, *Chairman*.
The Rev. Dr. MEDHURST.
D. O. KING.
C. A. FEARON.
J. SKINNER.
W. S. BROWN.
E. CUNNINGHAM.

Resolved unanimously—

That four members form a quorum and in case of necessity, the Chairman may

give the casting vote. In the absence of the Chairman of the Council, the members present at any meeting to elect their own Chairman.

That the Council meet bi-monthly on the requisition of the Chairman. Special meetings of the Council to be called on the requisition of any three Members.

That the year of the Municipal Council terminate on the 25th day of March in each year, but the financial year to terminate on the 30th day of June in each year.

That the following be the Sub-Committees formed:—

Roads, Jetties and Police.—J. Skinner, C. A. Fearon and D. O. King.

Taxation and Finance.—The Rev. Dr. Medhurst, E. Cunningham and W. S. Brown.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Chairman to write to the Consuls of the Treaty Powers to request the Naval Forces to maintain during these unsettled times, a guard on the line from the Fokien Temple to the Docks on the Soochow Creek until quiet be permanently restored; as otherwise the Police Force must be very much larger than the Community can well bear.

[Letter written accordingly.—Answer received from Rear-Admiral Sterling, dated July 27th.—Answer received from Capt. Pope, U.S.S. *Vandalia*, dated July 27th.—Answer received from Capt. Beaudau, H.I.M. *Colbert*, dated August 3rd,—according to the request made.]

To send round circulars and advertise for—a Superintendent of Police, proposed pay, 150 dollars monthly; a Deputy Superintendent of Police, proposed pay, 75 dollars monthly; 30 Policemen, proposed pay, 30 dollars monthly each; Clerk of the Council, proposed pay 50 dollars monthly.

To write a Circular Letter to the Consuls of the three Treaty Powers, requesting them to officially put themselves in communication with the Chinese authorities, and notify to the latter to issue placards, etc., and edict to the Chinese residents on the location, informing them of the appointment of this Council and the purposes for which it was appointed, etc., etc.

[Letter written accordingly: No. 1, dated July 18th.—Reply received No. 3, dated August 8th.]

Owners and Renters of Land to send in to the Chairman the value of their Ground, and the Annual Rental of Buildings thereupon.

[Circular sent round to that effect.]

That this Memorandum be recommended to the Finance Committee:—

Chinese Hong-Merchants within the location to contribute each firm, say, 50 dollars per annum, towards the Wharfage Fund.

Memorandum.—All expenses for Hospital, Medical attendance and medicines required for the Policemen, to be defrayed by the Municipal Council, but the pay of the men to be discontinued during sickness.

(Signed) WILLIAM KAY,
Chairman.

WORK TO BE DONE.

It will be evident from this that the times were troublous, and that the organisation of a police force was of the first importance. This body for some time was of a rather nondescript character; a roving commission was given to a captain in the P. & O. Company to bring up likely men, but for some reason or other the Council had considerable difficulty in getting things to work smoothly, and cases of men wishing to resign, suspensions, and recriminations were rather frequent. Obviously, too, the men themselves had temptations to discontent, for the work in such an unsettled place was not likely to be pleasant, and it was frequently extremely dangerous. Not only was the whole country in a state of disorder on account of the Rebellion, but the prevalence of anarchy brought in its train a number of foreign adventurers, who were not particular as to their mode of livelihood. The districts of Hongkew and Louza were veritable Alsacias, infested by Chinese and foreign rowdies associated in the conduct of infamous gambling dens which induced a most disorderly state of affairs. In 1864 it was officially stated that "there are above 140 low foreigners (non-Asiatics) living in the various grog-shops, of whom 106 have no employment whatever, and more than 50 of this latter number have done nothing towards earning a livelihood for many months. Living in Chinese houses and boats," the report continues, "are about 45 white men, averaging a period of residence in China of from 1 to 10 years. About 10 of these eke out a precarious existence as watchmen at gambling houses, whilst the remainder have no fixed place of abode, but move from point to point, and occasionally proceed by boat to the interior of the country, for short periods In addition there are from 75 to 100 of all nations, living with the Chinese in native houses, most of whom whilst performing no manner of work by day, mix freely with the worst characters amongst the Chinese and commit petty larcenies in or about the Settlement by night. To the pressure of so large a proportion of the scum of all nations, destitute as they cannot fail to be of any money earned in a respectable manner, must be attributed the prevalence of crime."

THE DOING OF IT.

But with a pertinacity worthy of all praise and in face of difficulties raised by all sorts of people, the Municipal Council

devoted itself to the cleansing of the Augean stable, morally and physically. The members of the earlier Municipal Councils exercised semi-judicial functions, for it was ordered "that all cases of misdemeanours should be reported to some member of the Council who will take duty week by week in alphabetical order of their names, to enquire into the cause of apprehension, and either dismiss the case, or send the offenders to trial by the proper authorities in case he deems fit." After a while the jurisdiction of the foreign and Chinese authorities got wonderfully mixed up, and, as a natural consequence frequent squabbles resulted. The earlier police force under the Council received a subsidy from the Chinese Government, which was paid after many requests; the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over Chinese by foreigners led to several protests, whilst for some time the way in which Chinese underlings levied taxes and "squeezes" upon the Chinese who had flocked into the Settlements during the times of disorder provoked angry remonstrances.

A LIQUOR QUESTION.

The unsettled state of affairs needing the presence of ships of war, the men did not forget to let their presence be known, and at a very early period they showed that for some of them the Yang-king-pang had certain attractions. In 1856 Consul Robertson reported to the Council that he had made arrangements "to license a Scotchman, late mate of a ship, to open a grog-shop on the Yang-king-pang, under the supervision of the Police; so that sailors may get good liquor in a respectable place, instead of going to low houses and getting samshoo." The experiment of a tavern under Municipal patronage appears to have worked satisfactorily, for a little later the Municipal records state:—"Green Shades' tavern. From the favourable report given by the Chaplain and Doctor of the *Pique* of the quality of liquor the men get at the 'Green Shades' as compared with samshoo, H.B.M.'s Consul strongly recommends the licence being continued—notwithstanding the objections some people have to the place."

THE BEGGARS.

The following excerpt from the minutes of a Council meeting held in 1856, reads rather curiously, "Beggars having been very numerous lately in the Settlement, Mr. Clifton (Superintendent of Police) was instructed to collect them at the Station and ferry them over to Pootung, as they do not care being driven across the Yang-king-pang by the Police." This certainly was carrying out the policy of "moving-on," and whether Pootung was more to the liking of the beggars than the other side of the Yang-king-pang does not transpire.

SETTLING DOWN.

Towards the end of the sixties affairs as reflected in the records of Municipal meetings were getting more satisfactory, and the community was able to direct attention to some of the anomalies which existed in the mode of government. After setting forth these anomalies in vigorous language the members of the outgoing Council in 1865 suggested something like a Charter of incorporation "thus calling into existence a Town Council, not only in name but in reality, whose legal constitution will arm with adequate authority the efforts of those residents who may hereafter grapple with the difficulties which nought but a strong executive can effectually overcome and place Shanghai in the envious position of being second to no port in the East in the efficiency of all the branches of Municipal administration; with the obvious corollary—improvement to the public health, and perfect security to life and property." What form this ambition would have taken outwardly we do not know, but it is a curious little fact that the members of the next Council are referred to in official records as "Councillor" so-and-so, but the title was dropped the next year and not revived.

CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCIL.

In concluding this glance at some Shanghai records it is only right that the men who from time to time have presided over her Municipal institutions and, assisted by earnest colleagues, have done so much to make our Settlement what it is, should have their names placed on record. We therefore append a list of the Chairmen of the Council from the first:—

1854	Mr. William Kay.	} 1st Council.
1855	" C. A. Fearon,	
	" W. S. Brown,	
	" W. S. Wetmore,	2nd "
1856	" J. L. Man,	3rd "
1857	" G. W. Coutts,	4th "
1858	" J. Thorne,	5th "
1859	" W. W. Cryder,	6th "
1860	" R. Hamilton,	7th "
1861	" W. S. Wetmore,	8th "
1862	" A. Michie,	9th "
1863	" H. W. Dent,	10th "
1864	" do.	11th "
1865	" W. Keswick,	12th "
1866	" do.	13th "
1867	" F. B. Johnson,	14th "
1868	" Ed. Cunningham,	15th "
1869	" F. C. Adams,	16th "
1870	" G. B. Dixwell,	17th "
1871	" do.	18th "
1872	" John Dent,	19th "
1873	" R. I. Fearon,	20th "
1874	" J. G. Purdon,	21st "
1875	" do.	22nd "
1876	" A. A. Krauss,	23rd "
1877	" J. Hart,	24th "
1878	" do.	25th "
1879	" R. W. Little,	26th "

1880	Mr. R. W. Little,	27th Council.
1881	" do.	28th "
"	" H. R. Hearn,	" "
1882	" W. C. Ward,	29th "
1883	" A. Myburgh,	30th "
1884	" J. J. Keswick,	31st "
1885	" do.	32nd "
1886	" A. G. Wood,	33rd "
1887	" do.	34th "
1888	" do.	35th "
1889	" John Macgregor,	36th "
1890	" do.	37th "
1891	" J. G. Purdon,	38th "
1892	" do.	39th "
1893	" John Macgregor,	40th "
"	" J. L. Scott.	" "
		J. H. O'D.

THE INDUSTRIES OF SHANGHAI.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Shanghai cannot claim to be classed among the great manufacturing centres of the world. It was chosen as a distributing centre for foreign imports and a collecting centre for native exports and the early residents naturally looked to commerce rather than to manufactures as the source of fortune which each one expected to accumulate in a few years. The social atmosphere of the place, moreover, was opposed to the introduction of European methods of manufacture. The idea that machinery robs the poor man of his income is almost universally accepted as true in China, while the official class are strongly imbued with two ideas, first, that whatever profit the foreigner makes, the Chinaman must lose (where else can the profit come from?) and secondly the idea (not peculiar to Chinese) that if there is any profit to be made they ought to have it. The consequence has been that every possible impediment has been put in the way of the introduction of manufacturing processes until now an attempt is being made to show that foreigners have no right to embark in any manufacturing enterprise whatever. Direct opposition like this, with no substantial foundation, is less dangerous than stolid opposition to all advance. Western methods have been gradually shaped to suit their surroundings and will not flourish in an uncongenial atmosphere, and by placing obstructions in the way of the supply of raw material the officials can smother a scheme most effectually, and even the fear of such a thing happening deters people from investing capital in undertakings that can only pay a return if allowed free scope. It says much for the enterprising character of the members of this small community that

A BEGINNING

has been made and that various manufactories of different sorts have been established

and appear to be flourishing. Besides the merely local trades such as printing, baking, ice making, the supply of gas, electric light, water, etc., and the semi-local *i.e.*, those for the supply of a limited area, such as carriage building, furniture making, etc., several real manufactories are to be found whose products are intended to compete with the products of the world. Among these are shipbuilding yards, silk filatures, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving mills, paper mills, match factories, photolithographic works, acid works, soap works, breweries, and aerated water manufactories.

THE SHIP-BUILDING YARDS

are the natural outcome of the shops started for the repair of vessels frequenting the port, and many years ago they had advanced sufficiently for the construction of vessels such as the river steamer *Hirado* and the sea-going steamer *Yanetze*. At the present time there are several foreign and native firms who are builders of launches and somewhat larger craft and there are two large firms, Boyd & Co., Ltd., and S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd., each with a capital of about Tls. 800,000, and each builders of steamers of considerable size, the largest yet constructed being the *Yuenwo*, a steel steamer of 2,522 tons, built by S. C. Farnham & Co. for the Indo-China S. N. Co. Next in order come

THE SILK FILATURES.

The silk crop of the district has for ages been reeled by the natives from live cocoons, and the time over which the work can be spread is consequently measured by days. Half-a-dozen cocoons are placed in a small basin of hot-water, the ends of the filaments of silk are taken up together and attached to a light wheel which is turned by hand. The cocoons become exhausted one by one and then a few new ones are added, the resulting thread being extremely uneven. In filatures on the European model the worms are killed by heat, and the reeling, which is done by steam-power, extends over the whole year, making it possible to devote a reasonable amount of time and attention to the various parts of the process. As a result filature silk is infinitely more regular than, and in every way superior to, the native reeled and commands a much higher price. The first filature was started in 1859 by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. under the direction of Mr. Major, but the time had not come for such work and after running for a few years it was closed. Nothing definite was done for about twenty years when Messrs. Russell & Co. after experimenting for about a couple of years with some fifty basins, started the Keechong Filature Association with two hundred basins in 1881 under the

direction of Mr. Paul Brunat, who is now head of the large and prosperous company known as the Shanghai Silk Filature, Limited (the successor of the Keechong Co.) who have nearly one thousand basins working. In 1882 Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. started their second filature for two hundred basins, quickly followed by companies under the auspices of Messrs. Iveson & Co. and Messrs. Gilmour & Co. All these concerns have grown to many times their original size and are still being extended, but their success is the reward of

SEVERAL YEARS HARD FIGHTING

against the official obstruction which at one time threatened to kill the industry altogether. In the twelve months ending 31st May, 1893, out of a total number of 79,000 bales of silk exported, 2,000 bales consisted of filature silk, and though this is but a small proportion, the number of filatures now proposed leads one to believe that ere long native-reeled silk will cease to appear among the list of exports from Shanghai, indeed the 77,000 bales of native silk included 10,450 of imitation filature-silk reducing the total of ordinary native-reeled silk to less than 67,000 bales. In connection with silk reeling the cleaning of waste silk has been taken up and a large mill was started by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in 1888, where that most unsavoury material is transformed into one of the cleanest-looking products. Of all the Shanghai industries the silk industry is the one which makes its existence most widely known by the presence of its products in the markets of Europe and America, and in fact all over the world.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

The next industry to which we shall refer is one which will likewise make itself felt (and that probably before very long) over an extended area, not by the presence of its products, but by the effect it will have in diminishing the call for export from other countries. We refer to cotton spinning and weaving. This industry has received a severe shock by the destruction by fire last month of the largest mill. If our object were to tabulate the number of pieces of cloth or the number of lbs. of yarn that can be turned out in a day in Shanghai this fire would have seriously affected the question, but our object is rather to indicate the various manufactures which have really taken root, and if we refer to quantities produced it is simply to show that the industries have passed the experimental stage, and from this point of view the fire matters little. The mill will soon be rebuilt or replaced by others, and the extent of its operations is as well worth recording as ever. It is difficult to assign a date to the commencement of this industry. More

than a dozen years ago several native companies were formed and large buildings commenced, some of which have been allowed to go to ruin. Then a small company under Japanese management was formed which after a great deal of official opposition was finally established in Pootung for ginning cotton by machinery. This company though very small still carries on a remunerative business.

THE YANGTZEPOO MILL.

During this time some buildings belonging to a native company progressed by fits and starts under the supervision of Mr. Danforth, an American, whose temper must have been sorely tried by the numerous delays but whose perseverance was at last rewarded by seeing the works in operation. Even then success was not achieved. Spinning and weaving were carried on in a spasmodic manner until the concern was taken over by a company of which Li Hung-chang was the chief. To this company a monopoly of cotton weaving was granted. Work, still under Mr. Danforth's direction, was commenced on a fairly big scale some two years ago and was carried on until the fire above referred to, in a manner so regular and to such an extent as to justify us in classing cotton weaving among the established industries of Shanghai. This mill had 25,000 spindless and 550 looms. During 1892 it produced four million yards of cotton cloth of various descriptions and excellent quality, and one million lbs. of yarn. Arrangements were in progress, and indeed work had been commenced at the time of the fire, for the erection of other mills under the same management with about 30,000 spindles. There is also a large spinning mill dating from rather more than two years back, which has 12,000 spindles, and in 1892 produced two million pounds of yarn.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

Chinese Cotton has a short staple and is most suitable for the coarser descriptions of yarns. The spinning in the country is done by women who spin three threads at a time, one each for the first, second and third finger. A girl who can only spin two threads is a mere beginner. Of late years the natives have bought immense quantities of Indian yarn for forming the warp of their cloth, using their native spun yarn for the weft. It is not too much to say that if all restrictions on manufacture were removed—without the necessity of granting any special facilities—Shanghai would supply in a very few years as much yarn as is now imported and before long the entire native demand for the coarser yarns and cloth might be satisfied by the products of mills in China, while the effect of the dog-in-the-manger policy now

adopted is such that cotton is actually exported to Japan and yarn imported from that country, a state of affairs which might be rational if China were a sparsely populated country where wages were high, but which under the existing state of affairs is absolutely inexcusable and has been brought about solely by official interference with trade. Silk and cotton are the two local products which naturally supply the basis of local manufacture. The other industries have grown up less from the fact that the raw materials are produced in the neighbourhood than from the fact that there is more freedom from official interference in the neighbourhood of Shanghai than elsewhere in China.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

About 12 years ago a vigorous attempt was made to introduce various industries, and two or three companies were started for the manufacture of paper. One of these survived and after a chequered existence of several years at last succeeded in working itself out of its difficulties and within the last two years has greatly extended its works and now manufactures paper according to the modern European practice in considerable quantities, the amount now turned out being about two English tons per day. Writing paper and various inferior papers are made, but all suitable for native use. Nothing in the least resembling European writing paper is manufactured.

MATCHES.

The manufacture of matches is another industry which has fairly taken root, in spite of the fact that the wood and all other materials have to be imported. The first manufactory was started in 1880 by the Major Brothers, two gentlemen who have been connected with the introduction of many other new and useful undertakings. This concern is still flourishing and has of late years been followed by at least three native concerns. The matches made by all of them are small and are put up in small boxes to suit the native demand. The largest manufactory, viz. that belonging to Ching Chong, turns out 50 cases per day, each case containing 50 gross of boxes, or 360,000 boxes per day. The total output of all the factories in Shanghai is believed to be about 130 cases per day.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.

In 1877 Messrs. Major Brothers started a photo-lithographic establishment. The work done was principally confined to the reproduction of books. Many old standard works now out of print and originally printed not from movable type but from wooden blocks (i.e., woodcuts) have been reproduced, as well as many smaller works where cheapness of the process was its

only recommendation. The great success of this undertaking led to its purchase by a Chinese company and to the starting of innumerable competitors, but the business was overdone and most of the smaller concerns collapsed. The original works still exist but the largest concern is the native one in Seward Road. The industry now bids fair to give a considerable amount of employment and its productions are found all over the empire, but its effect on the outer world cannot be great.

SILVER REFINING.

Many years ago Messrs. Little commenced the parting of gold and silver on a considerable scale, all the old silver sycee of the district containing an appreciable amount of gold. They subsequently disposed of the plant to Messrs. Major Brothers who soon found it better to allow natives to make use of the plant and to confine themselves to the manufacture of the sulphuric acid to be used in the process. The present acid works which are of considerable size were erected in 1879, but the lead has not been followed and it is a question if the manufacture of acid ought to be classed as one of the established manufactures of Shanghai. The manufacture of soap which has been carried on for some time by the same firm, and which has lately been started on a considerable scale, can hardly as yet be looked upon as definitely established, but the ease with which most of the raw materials can be obtained, and various other circumstances justify one in prophesying a great future for this, the latest addition to our industries.

BREWING AND AERATED WATERS.

There are two other industries which like shipbuilding have grown out of the small undertakings established to supply local foreign requirement, viz., brewing and the manufacture of aerated waters. The former of these was started many years ago by Mr. H. Evans, and on his retirement the business was taken over by the Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Limited, who largely increased it and exported the beer to Hongkong and other ports in considerable quantities. The concern has lately passed into fresh hands and its prospects are good, as the demand for good beer is very large. The other industry, viz., the manufacture of aerated waters is in a very flourishing condition. It was begun by Messrs. Llewellyn & Co. very many years ago and has been carried on successfully, not only by them but by the other large chemists and druggists, and in a small way by numerous Chinese. Last year, however, a new departure was taken by the Aquarius Water Co. who erected special works and commenced the manufacture on a large scale under the management of Messrs. Caldbeck,

Macgregor & Co., and this industry is therefore emerging, if it has not already emerged, from the class of local industries to the class of those which manufacture for an extensive area and whose existence justifies the application of the term manufacturing centre to the place where they are carried on.

SUMMING UP.

We have kept this idea in view in drawing up the above summary. We have mentioned the Japanese cotton ginning establishment for instance, while omitting all notice of the innumerable places where ginning is carried on by natives with small machines worked by men, whose total output would throw the Japanese concern into the shade, but the former is the forerunner of the large manufactory while the latter is a mere grafting of simple machinery on to the old native system and must ere long die out before the march, not only of larger and more efficient machinery, but (what is much more important), of the modern system of the division of labour, and the concentration of manufactures in large establishments, which in spite of all that is sometimes said against them, have done so much to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

G. J. MORRISON.

SHIPPING AT SHANGHAI.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Whoever looks to-day upon Shanghai with its wharves, warehouses, docks, engineering establishments, ship-yards and shipping, will find it difficult to form in imagination a picture of the port as it appeared fifty years ago. There was then neither foreign Settlement nor shipping. The frontage of what is now the French Concession was covered with Chinese buildings, and pending the erection of European houses, all foreigners resided and transacted business there. Below the Yangking-pang was open country dotted with copses of bamboo, farm-houses, and grave mounds, the like of which may now be seen anywhere beyond Tunkadoo or Farnham's Lower Dock. The bank of the river, surmounted by a tow-path, extended along the centre of what is now the Bund, and continuing along Broadway very nearly to the Hongkew Church it curved outward to a rounded point a little above the Old Dock. On the Pootung side it was several hundred feet back of its present position; the Soochow Creek was a good-sized river; and the "chow-chow" water was most violent opposite to a ditch bordered with willow trees, where now is Nanking Road. From far above the city walls to the Yangking-

pang a vast fleet of junks was moored along the shore in tiers extending far out into the stream, the crews of which on arrival or departure created a din with gongs and fire-crackers which from its frequency was almost continuous. At Woosung the junk anchorage was so crowded that years after European trade was established it was customary for foreign vessels when entering or leaving the river, to drop with the tide, having an anchor under foot, and a royal yard in the water astern with sail bent and its foot weighted, which manipulated by ropes from each quarter as occasion required guided the vessel in its sinuous course. There was

A GOOD DEPTH OF WATER

where Gough Island and flats now impede navigation, and from its mouth to the Settlement the river was a much wider and more imposing stream than it is at present. Such was Shanghai in March 1845 when the ship *Panama*, the first American merchantman that entered the port, lay at anchor where the P. & O. buoy is now moored, in company with a French brig, and an English sloop of war; the only other foreign vessels in the river being two or three opium schooners at Woosung. The *Panama* was 612 tons register, a large ship at that time, and was almost a facsimile of the hulk *Ariel* now moored off the Bund, which in 1850 and perhaps earlier was a crack American tea clipper. For many years the foreign vessels visiting Shanghai were few in number, of small tonnage, and of more varied nationalities than now, it being not unusual to see Dutch, Danish, Spanish, Portuguese, and the various Germanic flags flying in the harbour. In April, 1850, the P. & O. Co.'s paddle steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, 553 tons gross and 250 horse power, opened steam communication with Hongkong, carrying only passengers, the mails, treasure, opium and silk. She ran between the ports for about nine months, making her passages in from seven to nine days, and delivering the mails in Shanghai in from fifty-one to sixty-six days from London. She was then withdrawn, as she was losing money, and the mercantile body of Shanghai declined contributing the one thousand dollars monthly towards defraying her expenses that the P. & O. Co. demanded.

THE MAIL SERVICE

then reverted to the opium schooners, and as a specimen of its performance, on 7th February, 1852, the *Audax* arrived in 16 days from Hongkong with the London mail of 24th November. In September 1851 the shipping in port had so increased that Nicholas Baylies was appointed Harbour Master by the Consuls of Great Britain, Denmark, the United

States, and the Netherlands. There were then 14 opium receiving-vessels at Woosung. In April 1852 the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* arrived, seven days from Hongkong, and followed by the *Lady Mary Wood*, *Ganges*, and *Bombay*, a monthly steam service was inaugurated and continued. In September 1853, the American paddle-steamer *Confucius* arrived from New York, having been built by order of Messrs. Russell & Co. for a tug, in which employment she did good service for several years, and eventually was converted into a Chinese gunboat. She was the only steamer in port at the time of the battle of Muddy Flat, when ten sailing-vessels comprised the entire fleet of merchantmen at anchor in the river. Until 1861 the increase in the number and tonnage of vessels trading to Shanghai was very gradual, but the opening of the Yangtze Ports in that year caused a fever of speculation, and

AN INFLUX OF SHIPPING

that culminated in September, 1862, when there were 268 vessels in the port, of which 34 were steamers ranging in size from 57 to 1,040 tons, and of the 234 sail vessels there were many of over 1,000 tons. Their nationalities were 143 British, 70 American, 19 Germanic, 14 Dutch, 8 Danish, 7 Siamese, 2 Spanish, 2 French, 2 Portuguese and 1 Chilean. At that time on the Pootung side of the river the largest ships could swing where now at high water one may walk dry-shod, but so packed was the harbour, that from its upper limits to the Brick Yard and Planing Mill, now the Eastern Wharf property, there was not a berth for a vessel to moor in left vacant longer than it took to move her from the tail-end of the fleet into it. When the port was thus crowded the *Huqiang*, the first of the large steamers built for the Yangtze River, started from Kinleeyuen on her maiden trip to Hankow. It was the first of the flood and just after she had cast off from the wharf and turned ahead, the vessels at anchor swung so that there was no visible passage through them. There were then no floating jetties, and the *Huqiang*, with her skipper and pilot at the wheel, took the passage inside of the opium hulks, below which and in line with them the Naval hulk *Acorn* moored with a swivel had partly swung and lay with her head pointing shoreward; between which, and several lorchas lying in a tier against the foreshore, the passage was very narrow. As the *Huqiang* at full speed rounded the *Acorn*, the outer part of her paddle-box was raked off clean by the hulk's bowsprit, and on her return from Hankow the captain called on Mr. Edward Cunningham, the president of the S. S. N. Co. to which the steamer belonged, and began an explanation which was

interrupted with : "Don't say a word. It was worth a dozen paddle-boxes to see the boat go through there."

STEAM V. SAIL.

Until some time after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, sailing vessels in gradually decreasing numbers predominated in the port, but that event and the great reductions that have been made in coal consumption, the space occupied by motive power, and in the number of hands employed, have reversed the order of things, and steam is now immeasurably in the ascendant. The numerous lines of river, coast, long voyage, and mail steamer, some vessels of which gross 6,000 tons, together with "tramps" of great carrying capacity and very moderate running expenses, have very nearly driven foreign sail vessels and Chinese junks from competition, and as there is still room for improvement—which judging from the past will undoubtedly be effected—it is apparently only a question of time when steam or electricity, or perhaps their combination, will render the "windjammer" practically obsolete.

JOHN P. ROBERTS.

CHANGES IN BUSINESS METHODS.

In the course of conversation with a representative of the *North China Daily News*, one of our oldest fellow-residents was asked to give what he thought were the changes which had taken place in business methods in Shanghai since the early days. First of all, he replied, in the matter of banking, next in the way of importing goods, and thirdly in the way of obtaining goods for export. It was not until after the fifties that a foreign bank existed in Shanghai, when the Oriental Bank opened a branch which soon secured a good deal of business. Prior to this the merchants transacted all financial business through their compradores, who dealt with native banks. In dealing with Bills it was a frequent occurrence for the hongts to advertise that they had them to sell up to a certain amount. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was not opened in Shanghai until some years after its predecessor, although several other banks had agencies here, and were concerned in the spirited land speculation which was carried on at one time. Barter was usually employed when buying silk or tea from the natives, piece-goods in large quantities being employed for this. The present mode of indenting for goods for Chinese was not dreamed of, and as for what is known as the "muck and truck" trade, it is quite of recent growth. The old Carolus dollar

was the currency, until displaced by its Mexican rival, and in these days of depreciated silver—or appreciated gold—it is curious to note that in 1854-5 the exchange rate for the old Spanish dollar was as high as 7s. 11d.

CLUBLAND IN SHANGHAI.

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

A visitor to Shanghai, after becoming acquainted with the outer aspect of the Settlement, would probably find his stay become wearisome on account of the absence of scenic charms in the country round about, and the paucity of places of interest within easy distance to which trips could be made, were it not for the social attractions for which Shanghai is well and favourably known all over the world. The mercantile community is a hardworking one, and therefore no one would grudge them the relaxations from business worries and the various amusements and recreations they indulge in, mainly with the laudable object of maintaining *mens sana in corpore sano*, and in aid of this, much money, time, and labour have been devoted to the successful establishment of the various Clubs of Shanghai, both social and sporting.

THE SHANGHAI CLUB

stands pre-eminent amongst the social Clubs of the place, not only for priority of establishment, but for the important position it occupies in this community. It was opened in the year 1864, when Shanghai was in the full swing of prosperity and when extravagance was the order of the day, so that the Club was established on a scale of prodigality that was soon found to be altogether beyond the means of the members. The consequence of a too lavish expenditure was that after brief years of existence the Shanghai Club had to be closed, but was re-opened a few months subsequently on a sounder basis; the difficulties which beset the old establishment were met and overcome, and the new establishment commenced its existence with fair hope of prosperity, and can now boast twenty-five years of, on the whole, successful management which has raised it to the proud position it now holds of being one of the best Clubs in the Far East. At present there are no less than 551 members on the roll, and these are being constantly added to as new arrivals swell the number of residents at this port. The Club is thoroughly cosmopolitan, and its members are of every nationality; and if English predominate it is because the English residents in Shanghai exceed those of all other nationalities combined. The members find in the Shanghai Club not only comfort but even

luxury. The library is very extensive and no prejudice is allowed to interfere with the selection of books, of which there is an excellent supply to suit readers of various tastes. The billiard rooms are all that could be desired; the reading room is very commodious and well supplied with newspapers and magazines from all quarters of the globe; the dining rooms are the acme of comfort, while the *cuisine* is not excelled by any private or public establishment in this part of the world. The resources of the Shanghai Club are put to the test when public dinners and balls are given within its walls, but they have never been found wanting. But the Shanghai Club is an institution of note in another respect. It is practically the Exchange of Shanghai "where merchants most do congregate," and many an important bit of business has been transacted within its spacious hall or bar at the witching hour of noon, under the beguiling influence, as some cynics have it, of the soothing cocktail or insinuating sherry and bitters.

THE CLUB CONCORDIA.

Next in importance to the Shanghai Club comes the Club Concordia, which is practically restricted to members of German nationality. It was first established in 1865, and formerly had its habitat in the Foochow Road, where now native restaurants abound. The building at present occupied by the Club Concordia was formerly the store of Mackenzie & Co., which in 1880 was extensively altered to meet the wants of the Club, and the new premises were opened with special ceremony on the 1st January, 1881. The Club Concordia contains a hall, furnished with a good stage, which will accommodate a very large number of people, and which is frequently used for balls, theatrical entertainments and concerts. The Club also contains a commodious billiard room, bowling alley, reading and dining rooms, so that the members are surrounded with all the comforts which constitute a first class Club, and they dispense their hospitality with no niggardly hand, and indeed the fêtes and entertainments frequently given by the members of the Club Concordia are justly renowned.

THE COUNTRY CLUB

was established in 1879 in a building now used as a private house close by the Skew Bridge, and could then only accommodate a very limited number of members. The special object of the Club was to afford recreation to members residing on the Road, and from the first particular attention was devoted to the game of Lawn Tennis, but it was soon found that the requirements of the Club demanded

more commodious premises. The opportunity was taken of purchasing the adjoining house and grounds of "The Lawn," formerly the residence of Mr. F. B. Forbes of Russell & Co., to which were added 6 *mov* of the ground attached to the original Club, so that the premises now cover the extensive area of 42 *mov*, the greater part of which is laid out in splendid lawns whereon twelve sets of Lawn Tennis can be played, besides allowing a vast extent of ground being devoted to ornamented gardens. A ball room containing a pretty little stage was added to the existing building, where dances and theatrical entertainments frequently take place; and the well furnished rooms in the old "Lawn" building afford all the necessary accommodation that the members require for billiards, reading room, etc., etc. When this Club was established the innovation was introduced of making the ladies of members' families honorary members, giving them free use of the Club and grounds, which plan has been found to work harmoniously and satisfactorily, and the Club has now on the roll, including honorary and absent members, upwards of three hundred names. A Squash Racquet Court has been recently erected on the grounds, which is largely patronised, especially when the weather will not admit of Lawn Tennis being played. The Country Club is a proprietary one.

SOME OTHER CLUBS.

The Masonic Club has for some years had its quarters in the lower part of the Masonic Hall on the Bund, and has a well filled roll of members. The Customs Club, which has been liberally supported by the Inspector-General, was established for the convenience of the Customs employés. It was at first located in the Whangpoo Road, but was afterwards transferred to excellent premises in the Chapoo Road; and the members can congratulate themselves on having the best dancing room in Shanghai, which thanks to their hospitality is frequently put to the test during the winter season. The Marine Engineers' Institute and the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association are both useful Clubs, which are largely supported by members chiefly engaged in the local carrying trade, and who find at their respective Clubs during their usually brief visits to this port all the conveniences they desire. The Club de Recreio, in Whangpoo Road, is supported by the Portuguese community, and has been in existence for twenty years.

THE SPORTING CLUBS

of Shanghai are so many that only a brief allusion to them is possible under the present circumstances. They are more numerous than probably most residents

are aware of, and though they are somewhat of a tax on the pocket in these latter days of enforced economy, yet their influence is all for the good of their members, physically or mentally. Wherever throughout the world outside their own country a few Englishmen are gathered together, there are instituted Racing, Cricket, and Rowing Clubs as the nature of the situation permits, and in the earliest days of Shanghai the three Clubs named above were established and have flourished ever since. The Race Club is perhaps the most prominent one of all the Shanghai Sporting Clubs, and the members can boast of a Course and Grand Stand which many a more important city than Shanghai would be proud to possess. In the good old days, when lavish expenditure was the order of the day, the principal races were run by thorough-bred horses, and races for China ponies were thrown in to fill up time or as a mere diversion, but that sort of thing has long passed away, and the Spring and Autumn Meetings have for many years been devoted solely to the China pony, and under the fostering care of the Race Club this sport has reached the pitch of perfection. The names of many China ponies which specially distinguished themselves have passed into household words, such as *Bogtrotter*, *Fleur-de-Lis*, *Ten Kwang*, *Black Sativ*, *Prejudice*, *Dunkeld*, *Hero*, and many others. The early morning training finds special charms for a large number of our residents, and though cynics declare that there is more "promulgation of news" at the rails in the morning than at a dozen tea-fights, this is no doubt an exaggeration.

The Paper Hunt Club and Drag Hunt Club may be considered in a measure as off-shoots of the Race Club, and both are supported by ardent lovers of horseflesh. The former Club is exceedingly popular and is very well managed; and the latter, with a pack of thirteen couples of hounds, affords an opportunity for good rides across country in which ladies can join.

The Cricket Club is a most popular institution of Shanghai, and is the proud possessor of the finest playing ground in the East, situated in the centre of the Race Course. The Club can show a continuous record of good play for many years past, and though it was in financial difficulties some few years ago, it is now in a prosperous condition.

The Rowing Club has been through some strange vicissitudes, but Shanghai is indebted to it for many pleasant holidays when its regattas have been held on the Whangpoo or the Soochow Creek. Admirably managed as it now is, and with a fair number of members on the roll,

there is no chance of it falling from the high estimation in which it is held.

The Amateur Dramatic Club, in one form or another, has been in existence for over forty, and under their present denomination for twenty-eight years, and can justly claim to have done good service in amusing the public during that long period. Early this year the Club gave their centenary performance with great success, and as its history was then fully reviewed it would be superfluous to enlarge on the topic on this occasion.

The Société Dramatique Française has held a doubtful existence for some years past, but under new management has been revived and has entered on the second season of periodical and praiseworthy representations.

The Philharmonic Society, after many years of quietude, was resuscitated a few years ago, and under the skilful guidance of Commander Vela has, season after season, given a series of most excellent concerts, which are always fully attended and highly appreciated.

The Shanghai Literary and Debating Society began some years in a modest manner, but it was soon found difficult to maintain the interest of the members in debates, so the scope of the Society was greatly enlarged by making its object that of general entertainment to the public whether by means of lectures, public debates, concerts, variety shows, etc., and for some few years its prosperity was phenomenal; but recent Committees have entirely lost the energy that distinguished their predecessors, and the Society is now virtually defunct.

The Recreation Club was originally started for athletic sports, but has now blossomed into a second Cricket Club, their ground being contiguous to that of the older establishment. The Club is now in a flourishing condition, and can reckon among its members some first-class cricketers.

The Bowling Club is the survivor of two alleys, which were formerly denominated Senior and Junior, but the constitution of the Club is not that of ordinary sporting Clubs, and its members are little known as such to the general public, except when they appear at intervals to jovially win victory or suffer defeat at cricket on the Cricket Club or Recreation Club's ground.

The Yacht Club has passed through a chequered existence, but renewed vigour has been imported into it now that races for 2½-raters have been established.

The Football Club commences its active existence each season when the Cricket Ground is closed, and interesting games are played throughout the winter.

The Tandem Club, on the contrary, is active in the summer time when riding is

given up by many, and the many smart-looking carts which assemble at each meet are creditable to the Club and a source of pleasure to the spectators.

The Swimming Bath Club is the most recent establishment in Shanghai, this being only the second year of its existence, but it is successful beyond measure and a boon to the members of either sex.

The above forms but a brief summary of the Social and Sporting Clubs in Shanghai, all of which assist in a greater or lesser degree to make pleasant the life of those who have their abode at this port, which has progressed and flourished as a place of foreign residence for the last fifty years.

D. H.

SHOOTING AROUND SHANGHAI.

THE OLDEST SPORT.

Of all the departments in the great domain of sport none has ever been more keenly or consistently supported in North-China than the first and oldest of them all. Before even Shanghai was opened by treaty, officers from the well-manned opium schooners lying at Woosung used to organise shooting parties to work the Pao-shan neighbourhood, and from that time to the present day votaries of the great sport have never been found to be lacking either in energy or in numbers. Nor is the reason far to seek, for apart from the all-absorbing interest which game shooting both demands and commands from the sportsman, its pleasures are of longer duration than those attaching to the pursuit of any other sport, while it is a pastime that may be indulged in on almost equal terms by the owner of the slender as of the well-filled purse. Again, so many natural conditions combine to foster and maintain in Shanghai a love for shooting. There are bountiful supplies of game always more or less close to hand; there are the wonderful spring and autumn migrations of the snipes and plovers and other birds of passage, and then again the winter arrival of the wild fowl in their numbers—all affording in their season opportunity for the satiation of the keenest shooter's appetite.

SNIFE SHOOTING.

Few large places can boast of better shooting than Shanghai, situate as it is at the eastern limit of the great migratory spring and autumn band, which itself is known to be 500 miles in width. One gets quite lost in wonderment at the millions of birds such a broad flight line signifies, for be it remembered that sportsmen are busy

at work here, at Chinkiang, at Kiukiang and at Hankow every day during the passage of the long-bills, which generally exceeds three weeks, twice a year. But a short time ago the plains of Kashing, and Haië were great places for the shooter, but trenching and reclamation of the fallow grounds appear to be driving the birds further westward to more congenial pastures. One of the best individual bags with which we are acquainted was made by the late Mr. Montague Hawtrey who, at the end of April 1872, near Lokopan on the Soochow Creek, got to his own gun, a muzzle-loading Joe Manton, 51 couple of springsnipe. The pertinacity of snipes is remarkable. They will not be denied a favourite feeding ground. A remarkable proof of this may be witnessed any spring or autumn evening when the birds are down. In a small segment of the circle bounded by the Race Course, which is often surrounded by houses, despite the proximity of two cricket grounds actively occupied, and the presence of a couple of hundred ponies out grazing, the birds love to settle down for the night. And with this knowledge a dozen or more gunners surround the charmed spot and keep up a merry fusillade more to their own enjoyment possibly than to the pleasure of those taking an evening walk round the Course, or of the cricketers or of the ponies.

A FIRST SHOOTING TRIP.

Who will ever forget the thrill born of a first shooting trip? Where is the man who once having made an up-country excursion does not desire several repetitions of the dose? Shooting will always be popular in North-China, not only because it is a magnificent tonic to a jaded system, but rather on account of its indescribable and indestructible pleasures—the pleasure of anticipation, which brooks no interference, the pleasure of realisation, which those only know who have experienced it, and the sweet pleasure of memory always to fall back upon and which nothing can obliterate. It is not to be supposed that any but a crude review of shooting in this and adjoining provinces can be given in the limits of a short article like the present. Still it is hoped that some slight general impression may be off-ered. For convenience sake, then, three distinct periods may be said to mark the course and progress of the sport of shooting in North-China. There are seventeen years which elapsed from the date of the opening of the port in 1843 to the commencement of the Taiping Rebellion in 1860; there is the period of the Rebellion itself and its immediately succeeding years; and there is that generally better known time dating from 1866 up to now.

THE EARLY DAYS OF SHOOTING.

As regards the early days of Shanghai shooting there are but very few actual records, but there are happily still amongst us to-day those who were keen sports nearly fifty years ago. The shooting then lay chiefly round the walls of the city, and in the fields lying between the present Ningpo Joss House and the Louza Police Station. Occasionally the Whangpoo was crossed, sometimes a run up to the Loong-wha Pagoda was made, and, when time afforded, a trip to the Hills was enjoyed, when shooting was to be had from Sungkiang all the way to Fengwanshan. Generally, however, shooting was quite local, and an afternoon's walk from the Settlement invariably rewarded the enthusiast. More rarely, venturesome sportsmen would make up a small party, take a native boat to Chapoo, cross the Hangchow Bay to Ningpo, which they made use of as a sort of headquarters. But big bags were not the order of the day then, and the shooter was quite content with three brace of pheasants, a hare or two, and a few extras a day. Natives then snared for the small foreign market, and bumboats even in 1845 supplied sailing vessels with pheasants at the rate of six birds for a dollar. Foreign sporting dogs were occasionally imported, but the year 1856 saw pointers, setters, spaniels, and retrievers in goodly supply.

THE RESORTS.

During the Rebellion itself sportsmen's movements were naturally restricted, but at its conclusion Woosung and local native house-boats came into requisition; the Soochow Creek, then much wider than now, being the favourite waterway. Yakitan, Naziang and Kading, in one direction, Wong-doo and Powwokong, further west, were the points usually made for; but the biggest bags were generally notched at Lokopan, forty miles from Shanghai, until the ruined city of Taitan became for the time the sportsman's paradise. From 1866 to 1870 Kazay and Kashing maintained unrivalled their fame as sporting centres; but though we know of sportsmen having visited Hangchow and Hoochow in those days, nothing appears to have been known of the inter-lying country; for it really was not until 1870 that what were until quite recently known as the Big Plain at Tamén, and the Little Plain at Chungkia-jow, both on the Grand Canal, the former 10 and the latter 15 miles west of Kashing, came to be favourite shooting resorts. Before that the sportsman rarely went afield, for the obvious reason that the open country was little else but one waving prairie in which game found absolute security, seldom rising to, but always

running before, the gun. On the other hand the almost endless ruins of the two cities of Kazay and Kashing furnished excellent sport. The ponds, especially of the latter city, were for many years the favourite haunts of the mandarin duck; deer and hares sported in the rubble; the coypartridge revelled in the thick brambles, while the morning air was vocal with the cock-cocking of a myriad pheasants. Hoochow became to be better known, and the Maychee Creek, by reason of the great size of the pheasants found there, and of the innumerable wild fowl, and of its lovely surroundings, held almost a

UNIQUE PLACE

in the opinion of the sportsman. In 1870 the praises of the Grand Canal beyond Soochow began to be sung. Larger bags were said to have been made at Changchow, Lincur and Tanyang, as also in the Pennu and Pintahu creeks, than had ever been made before, and the rush consequently for the next few years was to that enormous country lying between Chinkiang and Wusieh, 100 miles in length as the crow flies. And there is no doubt about it that that country then literally did swarm with game. The pigs shot on the Fungsilân hills, near Wusieh, running down to the northern margin of the Tahu, often attained to a very great size, some of the heaviest animals scaling 500lbs. ungralloched. But pig, like deer, are fast becoming scarce in those districts where but a few years ago they abounded. The apparently unappeasable desire of the shooter for new fields soon brought to light the great game districts of Tasejow, Kintang and even Pejow, to the south, and these places have still a reputation to lose.

THE GENESIS OF THE HOUSEBOAT.

In 1872 it began to be imagined that the ordinary houseboat then in use was not commodious enough, but surely the days of "three men in a boat" were as enjoyable as any of their successors have been. At the close of that year the two sister boats *Undine* and *Lurline*, built of teak, on modified Chinese lines, with broad bluff bows, were launched; and it speaks well for them that with care and a certain amount of keeping-up, they are among the best of the houseboats afloat to-day, commodious, luxurious, quick under yuloh, and good sailers with a free wind. Presumably, however, it is only a question of time when their style shall be superseded by the sharp bowed boat. But it was in 1873 that a great stimulus was given to shooting by the appearance of the well-known *Sportsman's Diary for Shooting trips in North-China*, a book which has so far sufficed for all the

needs of sportsmen, and still retains its pride of place. In that book was recorded the first really big bag; and the figures were supplied to the writer by a member of the party, still in Shanghai.

A BIG BAG.

The shooting party consisted of six guns. It left here on the 4th December and returned on Christmas Day, 1873. Shooting did not actually commence until 10th December at Pejow, and was confined to the Tasejow creek, 60 *li* in length. The bag consisted of 1,629 head, made up of 74 deer, 1,497 pheasants, 47 duck and teal, and 11 extras. In the next year at the same place a well-known shooter, unhappily no more, bagged 171 head, nearly all pheasants, in three days, to his own gun. In 1875 the Nadoo country became known to sportsmen, and no better shooting spots are yet known than the two barriers which sever the connection with the Kuchen lake, which lies in the Wuhu country. The reed beds of the Nadoo Creek, and the hills at Sunpaboo and Sunsingboo for years abounded with wild pig. Later years have seen

WUHU

take premier position amongst shooting places, and justly so, for game is there in great quantity of all kinds—pheasants, deer and hares, teal, duck and geese, and woodcocks sometimes in surprising numbers. In 1887, 5 guns in 21 days bagged 1,711 head; in 1889, 5 guns in 21 days bagged 2,049; and in 1892, 4 guns in 20 days bagged 1,060. Many places that have at some time or other contributed to the shooter's happiness have necessarily been allowed to pass unnoticed, notably Leyang, Eshing on the west and Haië and Hangchow to the South-west. Still a glance at the map will give some faint notion of the enormous extent of country the sportman may traverse, "untrammelled as the air," without meeting obstruction or annoyance of any kind. The shooting season of 1893 is upon us, and it is pleasant to note that there is a very large stock of rather late pheasants to be taken off in the year of Jubilee.

GUNS.

Shanghai has followed at a slow pace the change in the fashions for guns. It was not until 1866 that breech-loaders came into anything like general use, and the muzzle-loader was not absolutely discarded until nearly 1870. Full-cocking central fire guns ran a course of 15 years, when they were mostly superseded by the hand rebounding locker. More recently again Shanghai has come up to date with some beautiful specimens of Holland's and Greener's hammerless weapons.

H. T. WADE.

PONIES IN SHANGHAI.

THE PLEASURES OF EXILE.

Europeans who by fate have been exiled in the far East are probably not so much to be pitied as their friends in Europe are inclined to believe, as the circumstances under which we are placed have produced many compensating pleasures and those who have grasped the subject and made the best of their surroundings can really have little cause for complaint, seeing that probably no place in the world could be more favoured in the facilities offered for each individual enjoying to the fullest extent the special sport in which he is interested. The very fact of being thrown on our own resources has brought about a condition of things and created a bond of union between us all that could not under any other circumstances exist. We have formed social Clubs and Clubs for nearly every variety of sport, all of which are practically supported by the same people, for the simple reason that one member of the community is fond of cricket, another racing, another paper hunting etc., etc.; and we have stood manfully together, no matter what the nationality, assisting each other in enjoying the particular amusement of which he is fondest. This, I believe, has been the secret of the solid establishment of one of the most unique and tiny republics in the world, and so long as such good fellowship exists Shanghai must flourish and prosper. Pony racing has been, and is, one of the most popular sports in the Settlement, but unfortunately it is not within the scope of a limited article to trace its history from what we may call antedeluvian times up to the present; as any one acquainted with the subject well knows that volumes could be filled with both interesting and entertaining incidents on the subject.

THE FIRST RACE CLUB AND RACES.

The first formation of a Race Club over 40 years ago illustrates the saying that "wherever two or three Britishers are gathered together, there you will find sport," and with this object they have, assisted by other nationalities, utilised the Mongolian pony, and I believe had ponies not been procurable they would have raced the native buffalo. History tells us that the first Race Course comprised the Cathedral compound and some adjacent land; the second was on the east side of "Muddy-Flat," and the third between Thibet Road to the south and the Sinza Road to the north from the Defence Creek to some distance down the present Maloo. The first races held on the present Course were in 1862, up to which time the records seem to be very obscure as, in referring to the list of winners of classical events given at the

end of the ordinary race-books there is only one race mentioned prior to the above date, viz., the Griffins' Plate, which goes back to 1851, stating the names of ponies, only leaving out the names of their owners and also the times done, which would have been particularly interesting for comparisons. It would likewise be interesting to have a record of the period when the all-powerful and princely honges imported and raced their costly horses, employing professional jockeys and trainers; of the days when such men as Mr. Herbert Smith and the late Mr. John Maitland, together with a host of other celebrated amateurs, piloted their horses to victory.

CONSPICUOUS PONIES.

The most conspicuous ponies that have appeared within the last thirty years are, *Fleur-de-Lis*, a hollow-backed 12.2 pony to whom weight made no difference. *Ten-kwang*, the very reverse in shape, who holds the record for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile 3.11 $\frac{1}{2}$. *First Cornet*, a three-cornered dun holds the one mile record in 2.4 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Eureka* broke the $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile record in 3.47 $\frac{3}{5}$; *Royalist* the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in 2.38. *Borvil* the 2 miles in 4.21 $\frac{1}{2}$, and *Zephyr*, although he has not broken any record might have done so had he met cattle good enough to make him extend himself. *Hero* broke the record for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in 1.29 $\frac{1}{5}$, but more of this pony anon; and last, but, not least, *Black Satin*, who holds the record for the greatest number of wins. I believe his record is over 40 wins. The truism that ponies run in all shapes could not be better exemplified than by the foregoing, seeing that the ponies mentioned do not show the slightest resemblance to each other, either in shape, colour, or style.

THE STAMINA

of the China pony is almost beyond belief as is illustrated by the weights they carry. The official standard is 10 st. for 12 hands and 3-lbs. for every inch above, and unfortunately this high scale of weights must be maintained in consequence of so few amateur jockeys being able to ride under it, and as professionals are prohibited, amateurs would be scarcer than now; in fact their present scarcity is a drawback that is felt very keenly by the Club. In the early days the ponies all came overland from Mongolia in mobs of several hundreds at a time, and the intending purchaser had to go out amongst them, and take his chance of picking out a good one, but now they come in small lots from Tientsin by steamer and from Chinkiang and are sold at auction; the dealers knowing fairly well which are the best, place a limit on them. They are valued speaking roughly, at anything between Tls. 25 and Tls. 500 each. As soon as they

are bought they are put into training, that is to say they are exercised on the Race Course every morning for some time, then sent either with a trial pony or to run against time, and if found wanting are sold either to perform the duties of a hack, trap pony, or hunter, but if found good enough they are carefully trained and raced. Probably the most pleasant part is the training in the early morning, when owners, who are all their own trainers, meet in the Grand Stand, drink coffee and watch the ponies being exercised. As the race meeting draws near, the serious work begins, and the ponies are sent for the distance they are intended to run at nearly full speed, and stop-watches are set agoing, by which means very accurate ideas are arrived at as to the likely winners. Unlike the English race horse these ponies have no pedigree and seldom arrive until they are at least 7 years old and many are double that, so the purchaser has little to go on except shape.

THE LAST MEETING.

The Meeting we have just finished was in the opinion of some of our oldest sporting men one of the best ever seen; only one thing marred its complete success, the shower just before the Champions, which possibly upset the running. *Hero* being the only shod pony had an immense advantage but the plaudits that arose from the enclosure signified the delight of the public at seeing *Hero* retrieving his lost laurels of the previous day. This grand pony has won the Champions no less than six times, he has also broken the record for the $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, having covered the distance in 1.29 $\frac{1}{5}$ although he was unfortunate at the start and his real time was nearer 1.28, and no doubt when in his best form had he been ridden to a finish many records would have been lowered. A curious peculiarity of his is, I think, worth recording. He would not face the starter unless he was accompanied by his stable companion, now a hack, but an old Derby winner named *Dolores*, now nick-named *Hero's* amah.

THE COURSE.

The addition of a Clock Tower and many other alterations it has undergone have improved the Grand Stand very much and it is now quite an imposing edifice. The enlarging of the enclosure is another improvement well conceived, as the attendance at the Race Meetings gets larger and larger every season. The condition of the Course is perfect, level, smooth and as well kept as a billiard table, speaking volumes for the gratuitous labours of the Clerk of the Course. Its length is forty-four yards short of one mile and a quarter, the straight run-in being about a quarter of a mile, and the races are

run with the whip hand to the rails, an acknowledged fault that can never be altered owing to the position of the Stand. The securing of the inner or training course has been a great boon to owners, as it has enabled training to go on in all weathers, it being necessary to close the racing course during wet weather, thereby necessitating exercising the ponies on the road—a rather unsatisfactory state of affairs.

THE STEEPLECHASE COURSE

which occupies the inner circle next to the training course is less used and the sport is less supported than one would expect, seeing the number of paper chasers there are, as paper hunts are the schools for steeplechase, but the fields are always small and the same ponies seem to run against each other, Meeting after Meeting.

PAPER HUNTING

is one of the most popular and best patronised sports in Shanghai; boys of nineteen and men of fifty vie each other for first honours. Sportsmen who may be riding less than 9st. are challenged by the portly enthusiast weighing up to 15st. and the game is entered into with great keenness. All those standing under 12st. are considered light weights and those over that figure are considered heavy weights, two prizes being given, one for each class. No prize is given to a heavy weight unless he finishes amongst the first six, but it is not an uncommon circumstance to see a heavy weight winning from the light weights. As a proof of the strength and endurance of the China pony I shall instance the present Master, whose weight is something like 15st. and he is carried through the most severe hunts of eight or nine miles in a way that is delightful to see, being generally there or thereabouts. History relates that the inauguration of this sport took place in 1863 the first hunt being won by Mr. Gus. Broom and the second by Mr. R. H. Gore-Booth who is still a resident here and still takes a great interest in all sports. I must not forget to mention that there is a private subscription pack of drag hounds, that affords considerable sport in the way of an occasional sharp burst for a couple of miles over a selected line of country where there is every facility for top speed.

A. L. ROBERTSON.

THE JUBILEE FROM A NATIVE POINT OF VIEW.

WHAT THE NATIVES NOTICE.

The Chinese have been writing about the Jubilee, and they say in the native newspapers that what is now the British Settle-

ment was not long ago a desolate tract with few inhabitants and a great many graves, where the music of the wind was heard through the willows, and the fox and the squirrel dug their holes. There, too, were to be seen flocking the gull and the heron, except where the men were ploughing and the women and children were weeding and the woodman and the cowboy were passing to and fro. Who would have thought that here would in a few years grow up as by enchantment a city such as now exists? How much cutting away there must have been of tree and briar, grass and shrub; before such transformation could take place? Shanghai has sprung into existence from this beginning all within fifty summers and winters. What an amount of work has been put into road-making so that a hundred smooth and broad ways might be made for the multitude of horses and carriages now seen everywhere rushing at great speed without obstruction! Then there are the houses where Europeans make themselves extremely comfortable and guests from afar entertained with hospitality are made to feel at home. A large amount of building long continued and the union of many workers under skilful architects with the exercise of great ability were necessary to achieve so splendid a result.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION.

The population of Shanghai in the Yuen Dynasty, was 72,502. This included the country districts which have since been elevated into *arrondissements* between Shanghai and the lakes and between Shanghai and the sea. At that time, five centuries and a half ago, there was a junk population of 5,675, beside the wives and families of the junkmen. We may estimate the junk population then as 20,000, more or less, at that time. In the 16th century there were 300,000 to 500,000 on the legal registers. But at the close of that century, when new districts had been made out of the old Shanghai area, the population was 70,623. The Manchus ordered a new census, which made the numbers 81,000. In the first half of the 18th century it had risen to 93,294. Another separation of districts came and the number sank to 48,209; this means adult males, and the whole population would then be about 200,000. In 1864 the registers stated the number to be 543,358. Of these there were, males 285,326, females 257,784. This includes the country all round Shanghai for a short distance, and every one knows that villages are everywhere numerous, and that wheat, rice, and cotton, the three staples of production, perpetually tend to maintain and increase the numbers on the registers kept by the magistrates according to law.

THE CAUSES.

During the period from 1843 to 1863 we must allow in our estimate of the growth of Shanghai for the regular increase due to foreign trade and the founding of the foreign city. But at the close of this time an immense addition was made on account of the Taiping rebellion. The rebel army pushed its way from Nanking eastward and overwhelmed Soochow. Multitudes of fugitives rushed to Shanghai as an impregnable refuge. Out of the mass of people that pressed into the Settlement thirty years ago an immense number came to be temporarily out of reach of the rebels, so that it was said at the time that 100,000 refugees were in Shanghai within the foreign Settlements, but as soon as they could leave with safety they did so. Consequently, a few years after this had taken place, in 1870, there were about 50,000 Chinese north of the city who had come to remain. But this number does not include the French Concession. If we add 15,000 for the Chinese residing on the French Concession we have 75,000 as the number of Chinese residents twenty-three years ago. It has now risen to 208,000, or nearly three times as many. In the native city there are about 125,000. We may therefore represent the native population by combining the information given in the native registration returns with that of the Municipal census as 333,000. This census was taken in 1890, and we may estimate the annual increase in a rough way at 6,000 a year. Then we have as a fair and very moderate estimate at the present time 350,000 Chinese as occupying the city and the three foreign Settlements. Shanghai has drawn together this number during the fifteen years. If we assume the population of city and suburbs at the date of the foreign occupation of Shanghai as 150,000, trade here has attracted 200,000 natives and given them the means of living.

HOW THE NATIVES BENEFIT.

The way in which foreign trade has benefited the native population has been very varied. Foreign cotton cloth has been to many natives a flourishing business. Lately they have profited still more than formerly because the trade has gradually left foreign hands and entered native hands. The profits formerly secured by the foreigner are now obtained by the native. The native merchant watches the markets, and sends orders to Europe through a foreign merchant here and the responsibility, the profit or the loss remain with the native. No immense fortunes have been made, but profits have been very considerable. This is what the Chinese say themselves. The silk merchants did remarkably well forty years ago. Then there were ten years of decline, and now

that silver is so cheap the prospects of native silk merchants should be by no means dull. Yet they do not acknowledge that they are bright. The remarkable import of Bombay yarn during the last five years shows plainly that native yarn importers have during the last five years thriven unexpectedly by the brisk demand for this article in many parts of the country. A very great advantage has accrued to the Chinese at Shanghai in the opening of new industrial occupations. There are supposed to be fifteen or twenty thousand women engaged in the work of preparing fowl feathers for export, in cleaning cotton and silk, in making lucifer matches and cigarettes. The Chinese Cotton Cloth mills, which were recently burnt down gave employment to four thousand persons. The pawnbrokers of Shanghai have recently made very large profits. They score twenty per cent., out of which 10 per cent. must be deducted for expenses, so that their net profits are ten per cent. The cash shops have not been doing so well. They net five per cent., and there have been no failures for some time past. The absence of bank failures may be in part due to cheap silver, but it is a mark of prosperity.

PROSPERITY FOSTERS LEARNING.

The natives join with the foreigner in congratulation on account of the commercial prosperity of Shanghai. But is this all? Far from it. There has been a demand, a very extensive one, for new editions of books which were destroyed in times of anarchy. The growth of the lithographic printing has been phenomenal and it has been a marked feature in the later portion of the half century ending with this year. There has also arisen a demand for translations of foreign books on science, machinery, history and trade. Shanghai has been producing such translations and reprints for many years past, and one of the most striking features in the new Shanghai is its bookshops. The number of persons learning the English tongue has greatly increased. From the schools of Shanghai there now proceeds a perpetual stream of English-speaking candidates for positions in the Telegraph, Customs, and Naval services of the Chinese Government. The Jubilee of Shanghai as an open port is inextricably mixed up with the change which has taken place in the attitude of the nation in regard to the increase of foreign intercourse and the spread of foreign ideas. Shanghai's progress is a type of the nation's progress during the last fifty years. All the obstinacy of conservatism has not been able to check the rush of China along the pathway of change.

JOSEPH EDKINS.

THE NATIVE GUILDS OF SHANGHAI.

THE ORIGIN OF COMBINATION.

In every condition of life in the history of mankind, with the exception, perhaps, of savagedom, the searcher after truth will find, as he turns over each page, that there has always existed, and still exists, a spirit of latent opposition which colours the relations between the governing classes and the governed. The very words themselves show that might rests with the former class, which under ordinary circumstances would also contain the word right, but for that instinct of self-preservation which the weaker naturally resort to, in order to resist the oppressor. We are accustomed to term the saying that "Union is strength," trite, when as a matter of fact this motto is more than trite, since it has been an axiom amongst the weak ever since the communities of mankind carried a history with them. Whatever may be said to the contrary, there is very little reason to doubt that the origin of the guilds and corporations of England, and of London especially, really lay in the desire to enable the members of each craft or trade to maintain a show of strength and independence against the insidious attacks of impetuous princes and nobles. And into such importance, wealth, and strength did many of these guilds and corporations grow that princes and nobles hesitated twice before attempting an onerous tax or tyrannical exaction. Indeed the wise and politic amongst the princes of England found it more to their advantage to keep on good terms with their "good and loyal citizens of London," and not infrequently took them into their counsel in times of emergency when the strained relations between princes and nobles required that the former should be well provided with the "sinews of war" in order to overawe the refractory. As human nature is the same the world over, we may therefore, take it for granted that the same spirit which guided the governed classes of England from the first to combine into guilds and corporations for mutual self-protection, also imbued the bosoms of the thrifty and shrewd traders and artisans of the Celestial Empire.

THE CHINESE ACCOUNT.

Tradition mentions several circumstances from which sprang the guilds of China, and which have made them now, at the present moment, the most important members of the body politic of the Chinese empire. But perhaps, the following tradition may be taken to be as reliable as any of the others, all the more because it contains within it a spice of

human nature easy for the least erudite student of psychology to understand. Some time during the first portion of the seventh century—A.D. 635 or thereabouts—when the celebrated and warlike second Emperor of the powerful T'ang dynasty, T'aitung—or, as he is also known in history, Chênkuan—seemed bent on conquering the barren peninsular kingdom of Corea, the country round about the then capital of the empire, Sian in Shensi, was almost exhausted in money and men by the repeated drains made on it to forward the desires of an ambitious prince. The Imperial exchequer was getting empty, and the crops of the rice-growers had been forestalled by government emissaries to provide for the half-a-million of men massed on the Shantung seacoast, notably at Têngchow (Chefoo), who were to be led by the Emperor in person for the invasion of Corea by sea and land. It then occurred to the Prince that his traders and craftsmen should also assist; but being scattered all over the Empire, it would be more than arduous to collect individual subscriptions, or taxes from the tens of millions amongst his subjects who pursued their various avocations throughout the country. To this end, therefore, in order to simplify matters, the Emperor Chênkuan, or as he is better-known to readers of translated works—T'aitung—which really only means "Senior Ancestor"—a posthumous name given usually to every second or third Emperor of a new dynasty—promulgated an Imperial edict commanding that the most wealthy and influential belonging to each trade or craft, in every city of the empire should form themselves into a governing body to represent each guild or corporation of trade or craft, and that every trader or craftsman should register himself, with the payment of a fee, in the special guild of his town representing his trade or craft, the said fees thus collected to be handed over to the government for the prosecution of the Corean war.

A CENSUS

of the various trades and crafts at the time showed that they amounted in all to three hundred and sixty, and this number has been handed down by tradition as the orthodox one whenever the number of trades and crafts in China is mentioned; this magic number being supposed to be the outcome of seventy-two principal branches of trade. It would be also fair to assume that there must have existed in a crude way, before the edict mentioned above, some trade-guilds instituted for the sake of mutual assistance; but being a cautious race, the tradesmen's guilds prior to this must have been formed clandestinely until the edict in question gave them an official status, the result of which has made

them at the present day so influential and powerful that no district magistrate or *cheshien* would presume to inaugurate a new venture without first consulting the more powerful of the numerous guilds of his city, as a gauge of public opinion. Of course this position possessed at the present day by the Chinese guilds could not possibly have been obtained without some sort of conflict, passive or active, having taken place at some time or other between the official classes and the guildmen. It would be contrary to the ordinary history of institutions for such important bodies of men to have been able to maintain such a commanding influence in the municipal machinery of each city without a struggle of some sort, although history is silent on the subject. Certainly it is that the guilds have conquered, for they possess two elements of success—money, and the presence of generally the leading gentry of the town as the officers of the guilds. Of course it would be absurd to say that all guilds representing various trades or crafts began at the same time—A.D. 635-40. They must have sprung into existence the moment each trade became powerful enough in numbers or wealth to render it necessary for mutual assistance in order to resist any threatening danger of official interference. We have indeed

EXAMPLES BEFORE US

which are within our own memories, which sprang up contemporaneously with our advent into China. We refer to the Opium, and Drills and Shirtings or Cotton Cloth guilds—also called the “foreign manufactures,” whereas with the advent of the Manchus as the reigning dynasty of the country, we have the Barbers’ guild—an influential enough corporation in its way. Again, to be more explicit, we must remind our readers that the rules, functions, and regulations of a guild representing a certain trade or craft are not to be taken as similar throughout the empire, there being always rules that might obtain in one province unrecognised in a neighbouring one. To take an instance from the Barbers’ guild. The fraternity in Kiangsu dig, scrape, and tickle their patrons’ ears with all the science and art that a dozen and more differently shaped instruments made of bamboo, copper or swan’s down might offer, winding up the tonsorial function by shampooing and kneading the customers’ bones and back with all the knack of a five years’ apprenticeship. But these comforts—for comforts they are to the effete and worn-out person—are denied to the patrons of the tonsorial art residing in the province of Fukien. The stranger just arrived at, say, Foochow, while expecting the first-named treatment of his Foochow barber would surely be

disappointed and to his questions as to the reason why, the imperturbable barber of the Southern province would reply that they have been prohibited from doing so, and so have lost the art of scientifically scraping one’s ears or shampooing and kneading, a man’s back and bones. For tradition has it, that at one time, period unknown, a certain barber while performing the functions of his trade on the person of an aged member of society, unfortunately managed to send his patron into the next world, for which *contretemps*, the Barbers’ guild of Fukien have ordained that in future the practice should for ever be discontinued in that province, it having been satisfactorily proved that the bones of a native of Foochow or of Fukien, (that city being the provincial capital) are too soft for manipulation at the hands of a member of the art tonsorial.

SOME SHANGHAI GUILDS.

To return to the subject of guilds in general and those of our “Model Settlement” of Shanghai in particular, many of which in this respect so far as this port is concerned should also be celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their existence, they having been incorporated contemporaneously with the opening of Shanghai as a treaty port. The most wealthy is perhaps the “Chinpo Kungso” or the Goldleaf guild; while in point of influence those of the “Ssü-yi,” “Ts’ien-yi,” and “Yang-huo” Kungso, that is to say, the Silk, the Bankers’ and the Foreign manufactures (cotton cloth etc.) guilds may be said to take the lead in Shanghai, so far as foreign intercourse is concerned. For this reason, we hear amongst ourselves very little about the Goldleaf guild—we would not be surprised even if many of our readers may not even have heard of the name—but, in point of fact, it is not only an exceedingly rich association, but also very influential amongst the official classes, especially, since it really controls the gold market, not only locally, but within a radius of many miles. Hence we are of opinion that we cannot be very far wrong in ranking this guild as the first in Shanghai. The members of this guild carry on their operations quietly, and having that influence and power which is accorded wealth, have not been forced into such heavy expenses as the Silk, Tea or Bankers’ guilds have sometimes been put to, owing to international commercial complications. With respect to the

GOVERNING BODY OF EACH GUILD,

the average number of officers is four, usually elected from the body corporate, on account of their wealth or influence. Each officer becomes chairman in rotation, the period of this officer’s chairmanship being one year; moreover, as chairman he

is also compelled to keep an account of the disbursements of the guild, hence he is also a treasurer of the institution. In such guilds as the Bankers', Silk or Goldleaf and the like, when the money held in the guilds' names might amount sometimes to Tls. 100,000 at a time, the position of treasurer becomes a responsible one. Of course, each guild employs a number of clerks and writers, but these possess little or no influence beyond their special sphere. The great gates of each guild are opened twice a year for the discussion of ordinary business and this is once in the spring and once in the autumn months, the days chosen for the functions being the anniversaries of the birth and death of Kuantí, the Chinese Mars. On such occasions a sum is generally taken out of the guild coffers for the purpose of entertaining the members and visiting brethren from neighbouring cities at a banquet accompanied by theatricals, held in the grand hall of the institution. As a rule, if any of the members of a guild should happen to have litigation with an outsider, there is a sum of money held in reserve for such purposes which the members have the right to draw upon in order to prosecute such cases at the *yaméns*. If the outsider be also a member of a guild, the usual method is to ask the officers of their respective guilds to arbitrate the case. If this fail, then it becomes a question of wealth and influence; and to the guild that disburses the most money and carries with it the most influence is given the verdict. Members having disputes amongst themselves also have them settled at a convocation of the guild. In Shanghai as well as elsewhere, there are really two

KINDS OF GUILDS,

with perhaps a third. These are the *Kung-so* or guild proper, representing a body of merchants or craftsmen of the higher order; and the *Huikuan*, "Assembly Hall," which represents the stranger's guild. That is to say, people coming from a distance to trade must have a place of meeting, and it naturally follows that when the members of an adjoining province who come to trade in a certain town, and find themselves rich enough to build a *Huikuan*, this is done at once. It is a well-known fact that the Chinese have a stubborn wish to be buried in their native town, and decidedly object to become wandering and homeless spirits when they die in a strange town; although they might have their wives and families down to the third generation with them at the time, yet the wish to have their bones in the cemetery of their native village or town is paramount with them. "The wish is father to the thought," hence the first care of a community of strangers doing business in a neigh-

bouring city is to build a *Huikuan*, the elected officers of which are bound to look after the coffins and bones of their fellow-provincials, and to transport them to their native towns. To each *Huikuan* there is attached a mortuary where such coffins are deposited, sometimes amounting, as in the case of the Ningpo *Huikuan*, or "Joss-house" as it is usually called by foreigners, to nearly 2,000 at a time. When these become too many, a notification is generally sent to the depositing families to take measures to transport their coffins to their native homes; but if the persons applied to are too indigent to do so, then it becomes the duty of the *Huikuan* to transport the coffins at the expense of the public treasury. To quote again an incident from the above-named guild, from a *Huikuan*, this institution, has grown larger and larger in course of years, so that in point of influence it has become a formidable factor in the commonwealth of our Model Settlement. Every Ningpo man in Shanghai considers he has a right to the protection of his *Huikuan*, whether he has paid his fees or not, and as there cannot be less than 30,000 men, women and children in Shanghai who hail from this neighbouring city, one can fancy the passions that could be aroused in an emergency—for the Ningpo men are a passionate race—as witness the *émeute* of Ningpo men which happened about eighteen years ago on the French side of the Yang-king-pang when the French Municipality tried to open a roadway through the grounds adjoining the Ningpo "Joss-house" or *Huikuan*, westward, to connect with the Arsenal road. The Ningpo men got what they called their rights, but with the loss of a few lives. In dealing therefore with the question of guilds in China, and Shanghai and the treaty ports especially, diplomats and consuls have a very grave matter on their hands, which should always require considerable tact and diplomacy; for to say the least, guilds are as amenable to reason as any of the bodies corporate in this restricted world of ours.

THE OPERATIVES' GUILDS.

What can pertinently be called a third kind of guild, are those belonging to the handicraft trades. They are very similar in functions and institutions to the Trade Unions in England. As a rule an apprentice to a handicraft has to serve for five years to learn his trade, after which he has to give two years' work free of charge to his master. An apprentice on beginning his time must first pay a sum of money, say, about from twenty to thirty dollars to his master for his board, and seven years from that time he will be allowed to "hang up his own signboard." Any infringement of this rule, will bring

upon him the wrath of the entire guild, followed, perhaps, by utter ruin or death. He cannot go to a neighbouring town to work, because there the same rule obtains and not being able to show a certificate or letter of recommendation from his master's guild he naturally will not be allowed to work on his own account. Again, in such guilds there is always a sum held in reserve to support members out on strike, for strikes are an institution not wholly belonging to the European and American continents. Feeling their inferiority in social life, these handicraft guilds are perhaps more clannish and closely associated than the bigger and more influential merchants' guilds; and for this reason, they might be said to wield as much power as their co-guilds in the municipal machinery of every town. The subject of Chinese guilds is an inexhaustible one, but with the limited space allotted to the subject in this Jubilee issue we cannot do more than take a cursory glance at institutions which can properly be said to wield more power than the official world itself. The following are

THE PRINCIPAL GUILDS

in Shanghai, placed according to their approximate wealth and influence:—Gold-leaf (*Chinpo*), Raw Silk (*Ssü-yi*), Bankers' (*Ts'ien-yi*), Pawnbrokers (*Tientang*), Foreign Manufactures (*Yanghuo*), Medicine and Drugs (*Yao-yi*), Tea (*Ts'a-yi*), Shansi Bankers' (*Huip'iao*), Cantonese (*Kuang-ts'ao*), Opium, (*Yang-yao*), Fur (*P'i-huo*), Rice (*Mi-yi*), Silk and Satin (*Ch'ow-tuan*), Junk (*Ch'uan-yi*), Paper (*Chih-yi*), Tobacco (*Yien-yi*), Clothiers' (*I-yi*). Handicraft guilds: Barbers' (*T'i-t'ou*), Tailors' (*Ts'ai-fung*), Ironworkers' (*Tieh-yi*), Jadestone (*Yü-ch'ü*), Wharf Coolies' (*Kang-p'ang*), and Wood Engravers' (*Hung-mu*).

S. T. LAISUN.

THE SHANGHAI FIRE BRIGADE.

ORIGIN OF THE BRIGADE.

Our record will not be complete without a reference to the Volunteer Fire Brigade. This has been in existence since 1866, but prior to this date private firms had their own engines. The Municipal Council had firewells dug for their use, in 1862 imported an engine from Boston, and in August 1866 a notification appeared in the *North-China Daily News* over the signature of Mr. A. A. Hayes announcing the formation of the Volunteer Fire Brigade. The first Chief Engineer was Captain J. P. Roberts, and the present Chief Engineer, Mr. C. J. Ashley, was then the Foreman of the Hook and Ladder Co. The Brigade consisted of Shanghai Engine Co. No. 1; Hongkew Engine Co. No. 2, and the Hook

and Ladder Co. Since then a number of changes have been made; the old hand engines have been replaced by steamers, new companies have been added and ponies in most cases have taken the place of coolies. At present, the Brigade consists of four land engines, two hook and ladder trucks, a steam float, and some ten hose reels with thousands of feet of the best hose. The old firewells are now seldom used as owing to the introduction of the Waterworks, hydrants have superseded them.

A FEATURE OF SHANGHAI.

The Fire Brigade is one of the features of Shanghai, and whenever the men turn out, crowds of people turn out too, not necessarily to see them, but because there is a fire underway. But whenever Shanghai wishes to make a display for the edification of distinguished visitors, it is the Fire Brigade that is depended upon to give *éclat* to the proceedings, and their torchlight parades attract immense crowds of people. In the words of the compilers of the Hongkong Directory "it is the most efficient brigade out of the United States." The rapidity with which the men turn out is astonishing, seeing that they are all volunteers and are at home or at their offices when called by the fire bells. Day or night, intense heat or extreme cold, wet or dry make no difference to them; when duty calls they are prompt to obey. They have had some large fires to attend, notably the one on the French Concession in August 1879 when 990 houses were destroyed. Among their mottoes are:—"Willing and ready;" "Excelsior;" "There when wanted;" "Second to none;" "I never sleep;" "Say the word and down comes your house."

W. R. K.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS DURING THE FIFTY YEARS.

THE BEGINNING.

On the interchange of the Treaty of Peace between England and China in 1843, a number of missionaries from different parts met in Hongkong, to consider the occupation of the newly opened ports. In addition to the island of Hongkong which became an English colony, these were Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai. Prior to this, mission work had been carried on in various places, as well as in the Straits, Penang, etc., but little result had followed so far as China was concerned. At the time spoken of, a few units comprised the whole, but they were the beginning of great and good things in the future. As soon as possible the treaty ports

were entered upon, and work was commenced. We shall first note the case of Shanghai, in which we are at present chiefly interested.

THE PIONEERS.

The Rev. Dr. Medhurst and Dr. Lockhart of the London Mission came here in 1843, and for a time lived in the southern suburbs of the city. Ere long they removed to the quarters still occupied by the mission. Their labours consisted mainly of chapel and hospital work, in which they were greatly encouraged by the large attendance of the natives at the public services and for medical relief. They visited numerous towns and villages in the surrounding country, preaching and distributing books and tracts, and so well-known were they in this way that for years after, and even to the present day in many places, their names became the cognomen of all missionaries. In the following year the Church Missionary Society was represented by the Rev. Thomas McClatchie, and in 1845 Bishop Boone established the American Episcopal Mission. Subsequently, at various times, other missions were formed, most of which continue till now, and as the years went on, new arrivals came chiefly from England and America, while the first occupants were in not a few instances removed by the hand of death. In those days there were various

INCIDENTS OF IMPORTANCE

which deserve special notice in the review of mission work in and about Shanghai. One was the revision of the New Testament. It was appointed at the meeting of missionaries in Hongkong, and began here in 1847, principally at the hands of Drs. Medhurst and Bridgman and Mr. Stronach. The work was completed in 1850, and forthwith the Old Testament was also undertaken and finished in 1853. In the course of and following it, another translation was made by Drs. Bridgman and Culbertson, and both works have been largely printed and circulated throughout China.

THE TAIPINGS.

In September of 1853, the city of Shanghai was attacked by a band of Canton and Fukien pirates, which caused great distress all around until the mischief was suppressed in the autumn of 1854. At the same time there were rumours of the Taiping rebels on their way to the Southern capital of the Empire, and from their professed Christian standing, much perplexity was felt in regard to them. Their movements were watched with intense interest, and their various proclamations were translated by Dr. Medhurst, so as to add greatly to the solicitude about their character and claims. After

a series of years, however, the rebellion was put down, and matters assumed their usual course both as to general business and mission work.

WAITING FOR OPPORTUNITY.

About the year 1860, no less than 70 missionaries had assembled in Shanghai from different parts of the West, many of them waiting in expectation of the further opening of the country, and the opportunity to take advantage of it. At that time we had the pleasure of an interview with Lord Elgin, who asked many questions about our missionary work and showed a deep interest in it, while we pleaded that greater facilities should be secured in connection with the second treaty about to be made. We are satisfied that the statements we were able to make as to the freedom of travel enjoyed by us for hundreds of miles, notwithstanding the Consular limits imposed upon foreigners for the sake of peace and quiet among the natives, had a happy effect on the mind of the Ambassador, and was to some extent the means of his insertion in the treaty of the privileges now at our command. Contemporaneous with the course of things just alluded to, there was a like work going on at the Southern ports. Each place was well occupied by earnest and devoted men and women who were seeking to advance the cause in their immediate neighbourhood and in the country round about. Varied success attended their efforts, but allowing for the trials and difficulties involved in the work in China as elsewhere, there was reason for encouragement on all sides; rapid progress has been made to the present time, furnishing occasion for thankfulness on every hand.

THE OPPORTUNITY AVAILED OF.

On the opening of new ports, they were immediately taken advantage in Northern, Central and Southern China. Missionaries proceeded to occupy them, and large additions were made to their number for this purpose from England, America and Germany. The ports were in the first place secured as a basis, and the outlying country was faithfully attended to, as each mission was able to do, until it was possible to take possession of distant fields in the interior, as was understood by the terms of the treaty, and this has gone on in increasing measure year after year. Not only have the maritime provinces been largely made the sphere of evangelistic work, but far-away districts have been reached and are now favoured with the light of the Gospel, while arrangements are in progress for hundreds more coming to China on the same divine errand of making known to this people the glad tidings of redeeming love.

STATISTICS.

The various statistics of the work at the present time may be stated as follows. There are 1,300 missionaries, male and female, in different parts of the field, and several hundred native assistants are connected with them as pastors of churches, preachers, teachers of schools, Bible women and otherwise. The latest reports speak of 40,000 converts in fellowship with the Church, making of course a much larger number in the families belonging to them. The matter of self-support is earnestly inculcated on these native Christians, and in many places it is most liberally responded to. There are at least 12,000 scholars, boys and girls, boarding and day. The medical missionaries are active as evangelical labourers for the spiritual good of the many thousands of patients coming constantly under their hands. The literary work too is of great importance in such a field as this. The various book and tract associations in operation show a vast amount of this kind of labour, as also private and individual effort in the same line of things. The circulation that takes place among all classes of the community is immense, and the whole is adapted to the varied wants of literary men and common people, alike religious, scientific, historical, medical, and of a more general kind. A large proportion of these works is highly appreciated, and is of the highest value in our Christian enterprise. In some of the provinces famine seems almost a chronic calamity. It is constantly occurring and occasions dreadful suffering over large sections of the country. Many of the missionaries have devoted themselves most nobly to the work of relief provided for them, especially in Shanghai, and have thus accomplished a great amount of good.

SPIRITUAL RESULTS.

Now what as to the spiritual, the most important results of our missionary labours? No one is more anxious on this head than those engaged in them, and what are their impressions on the subject? They are most willing to allow the imperfection of their converts in many respects, and even the gross inconsistency of some here and there. But this does not invalidate the fact that in vast numbers of instances, there is abundant demonstration of the power of Christianity in their hearts and lives. Considering the circumstances in which they have been brought up, and the influences at work around, is it to be wondered at that they are not all we should like them to be? But even with this abatement we are satisfied that the Gospel has proved efficacious in the character and conduct, in the life and death of many in connection with us, as it has done in other parts of the world. More than this need

not be said, and it would be invidious to instance cases of the kind now referred to, in any one field of missionary effort. The various missions can easily be appealed to, after a fair amount of labour, in proof of the fact that the Gospel is effectual for the end in view in any and every part of China, and among all classes.

IS THE WORK FUTILE?

It is objected that so far as is generally known, the apparently small success of missionary labour in China after many years demonstrates the futility of the work or the insurmountability of the difficulties in the way. Believing as we do the Divine origin and adaptation of the Gospel of Christ to the wants and circumstances of every man living, we utterly deny the futility of it in application to the Chinese, any more than in relation to ourselves. Taking the parables of our Lord, the history of Christianity and the experience of individuals and nations on the subject, we observe that the work advances by slow degrees, as is said of the science of geology, Providence moves a step and ages have passed away. So it has been at home, and it is so here; and yet the time that the Word of Life has been made known in China is brief compared with the requirements of the case, and the results we are able to adduce are an irresistible argument in its favour, always allowing for the insufficiency of the means employed and the shortcomings and sins of the agents engaged in the work. In regard to

THE CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE

with whom we have to do, their pride and prejudice, their ignorance and indifference, their idolatries and superstitions, their want of honesty and truthfulness, as specially exemplified among the ruling classes,—not to mention the evils we have been the means of introducing far and wide—all these may well be considered, humanly speaking, as impervious obstacles to the missionary work in its spiritual character and effects. But are we discouraged by them? Are they unconquerable? No. We have Almighty Power on our side, and by the right use of the means at our disposal, by the exercise of faith and prayer, by the union and co-operation of all engaged in the work, as prayed for by our Blessed Lord, and, in a word, by the realisation of His gracious promise, our case is infinitely adequate to all the exigencies of such a field even as this. Great responsibility rests upon the missionaries to rise to the occasion, and as they do so, will these striking words of Old Testament prophecy be accomplished: "Behold, these shall come from far; and lo, these from the North and from the West; and these from the land of Sinim."

WM. MUIRHEAD.

EARLY ARCHITECTURE IN SHANGHAI.

MODEST EXPECTATIONS.

When in 1843 the port of Shanghai was opened to foreign trade, the merchants who first came to settle were for a time domiciled in the native city. Such a residence was in no way suitable either for business or comfort, and Captain Balfour, H.B.M.'s Consul, expedited as much as possible the negotiations for a site for the intended Settlement, the regulations for which were drawn up and accepted in the following year. These Regulations did not foresee the growth of any important city, and these main provisions extended to giving the settlers, under the title of a Committee of Roads and Jetties, the privilege of looking after their own external affairs. It was anticipated that a few houses with jetties attached would be all that was required for carrying on the business of the port, and had affairs continued on those lines a sort of mixed residence, as grew up afterwards at Foochow, where no land regulations have ever been elaborated, might have been the result. The spirit of the day was exhibited at the very first meeting of the residents when Captain Balfour's suggestion that roads of a respectable width should be laid out, was overruled by a suggestion of Mr. McDonald's, that the residents were not likely to require roads and that passage-ways with enough for two chests of tea to pass were all that were likely to be required. The consequence was that a sort of

COMPROMISE

was come to and that a few roads of two Chinese *chang*, 22 feet, in width were laid out. One indeed, where the junk-owning inhabitants had long had a rope-walk for their own use, was, owing to this accidental circumstance, laid out straight and of a width of about 30 feet, but the others followed the lines of the native footpath, or as in the case of what afterwards became the Nanking Road followed the course of irrigation creeks. A low-lying patch of ground at the junction of the Soochow Creek with the Hwangpoo was taken as the site of the future British Consulate, and this formed the starting point of the new Settlement. A more unpromising locality for the site of the future metropolis of the trade of Northern China could hardly be conceived. The Soochow Creek, even so late as 1844, was more important as a sheet of water than it has since become. A paved road, known as the Shahloo, or stone road, led from the city to the site of the Louza or Old Barrier on the Soochow

Creek, which was here crossed by a ferry. The Louza had been placed too low down on the Creek, and Chinese engineering skill was not sufficient to keep it in order, so that it had been moved some mile and a quarter higher up to the site now called the Sinza or New Barrier. Along the Shahloo were small villages at intervals and between them and the junction of the Soochow Creek extended paddy fields with a few villages. The general level of the soil was below high-water of spring tides, and the land was kept from being overflooded by a towing-path slightly over the tide level. The new-comers soon set themselves to run up houses on the site, but their ideas were borrowed from the South. There the old factories at Canton and the houses about Macao, were the best specimens of architectural talent available; native workmen were imported and a few houses, all of which have seemingly disappeared, were run up rather than built. The main requirement of a house in China was then supposed to be a wide verandah with round brick pillars running round, or at least on three sides, and this was the type generally adopted. In some cases

ARCHITECTURAL AID

was procured from the Southern colony, but the greater number of the houses were of the type referred to. A characteristic specimen of this style survived till within a few years ago in the house inhabited by the firm of Shaw, Ripley & Co. at the junction of the Ropewalk Road, now the Kiukiang Road, and the Bund. As land was cheap an open space generally surrounded these primitive houses, and the compounds were planted with trees, mostly willows. As the growth of a city was not contemplated the passage-ways were never denominated streets but were called simply roads, and of these the first laid out were the Consulate, now the Peking Road; Park Lane, now the Nanking Road; Kirk's Avenue, now the Ningpo Road; the Ropewalk Road, and the Foochow Road. Crossing them approximately at right angles were Bridge Street so called from a foot-bridge over the Yangking-pang, reaching to the Nipadoo at the mouth of the Soochow Creek; Church Street, so named from a site set apart for the Consular Chapel; while the Settlement was bounded on the west by the Barrier Road, now the Honan Road, marked apparently by a line of fencing with gates, outside which lay the site of the Old Cemetery. The great house of Jardine, Matheson & Co. acquired as was their wont, Lot No. 1 in the new Settlement, lying immediately south of the Consular site, and after some time, apparently from designs sent from the South, proceeded to build a large house afterwards occupied by the

Oriental Bank Corporation and still existing in the Peking Road. Dent & Co., more true to the old traditions, built a house, which has disappeared, in the old style with wood columns and wide enclosing verandahs, and then they with the aid of a travelling botanist whose name, Fortune, is still well known in the botanical world, proceeded to lay out a compound where the first foreign trees introduced into the Settlement were planted by Mr. Beale, then the local head of the firm. The work on these houses was executed either in the South or by Cantonese workmen introduced from the South, one of whom, known as Chop Dollar, quickly assumed the post of the leading contractor, and

DEVELOPED A STYLE

of comradoric architecture peculiar to the place. On the Bund, in addition to these early buildings the firm of Blenkin, Rawson & Co. erected a house on the site now occupied by the P. & O. Co. and the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, and Gibb, Livingston & Co. followed with the building still in existence to the west of their present offices. Other early buildings were Turner & Co. occupying the side of the present H. & S. Bank and W. R. Adamson's, built by himself and from his own designs. Lying more to the west, Russell & Co. built an enormous house long known as Lao-kee-chong which from time to time met many reverses of fortune, and at last having become a pest to the Settlement was removed some years ago. Hogg Bros. also built a house here in the old style, and opposite, Bull, Purdon & Co. erected large premises, the present Commercial and Family Hotel still occupying the dwelling house, largely altered from its original condition. Gilman and Co., next door, too, built a house still exhibiting many traces of its original construction. For many years in the Hankow Road a house of this age, then occupied by B. Dallas and Co., still existed opposite the present North China Insurance Co., and only a few years ago was taken down and new buildings erected on its site. An old house formerly occupied by Mr. McDonald on the Canton Road, and at present the office of the *Shanghai Mercury*, still remains as a specimen of the architecture of those early days. Russell and Co. about this time removed their premises to the Bund and the present Great Northern Telegraph Co.'s offices were the first effort of building on the property. This house had all the defects of the old style but for many years remained as the offices of the firm. Mr. Edward Cunningham, then one of the foremost public men of the place, supplemented this by the erection of a new building for the private residence of the head of the firm. This was intended to surpass all the previous efforts of Shang-

hai architecture, and the builder, Chop Dollar, spoken of already, was entrusted with the execution of the house; materials and labour were both introduced from Hongkong. The external walls were built of solid granite, and the verandahs paved with marble from Canton. If the architecture were not of a high class the building is not unpleasing in outline. It is a curious fact that the nearest approach to this building is to be found in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, and indeed the early history of that city is intimately connected with China, and to China, not the States, was it indebted for its first buildings. The above is not by any means an exhaustive account of the earlier buildings in Shanghai, which even in those days were numerous and covered an extensive area. Most of them have long ago given place to other edifices, and their recollection even is scarcely preserved. In

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Shanghai was not in its early days well supplied. The late Custom House, a converted temple, had extensive additions made to it to make it at all suitable for its new uses. Even as a Chinese building it was not noted for size or beauty, and was always cramped and unhealthy. In the first days of the Settlement the English residents put up a church on the site of the present edifice. It was a small building of plastered brick with a square tower at one end and had no pretensions to form or comeliness. So unskilfully was it built that the roof fell in and the building showed general signs of approaching collapse. With the intention of replacing it on the old site, it was re-erected in a corner of the compound, where it remained till the present building was erected. The British Consulate was the most important public building in the Settlement. It stood on the site of the present edifice, which it resembled in general outline, the new building having been erected on the foundations of the old. A small church was likewise erected by the Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in Hongkew which still remains, and a chapel on the premises of the London Mission which was used for many years prior to the erection of the present ungainly structure as a Union Church. Houses for the accommodation of the Municipal Police were erected by the Council which took the place of the old Committee of Roads and Jetties, and this seems to complete the number of the public buildings dating back beyond thirty years. About the year 1849 the

FIRST ARCHITECT

by profession, Mr. Strachan, arrived in Shanghai. His first building was on the site of the Old Makalee but has been greatly

altered. He introduced a marked style of his own, a version of the so-called Greek at that period fashionable in England. A good specimen of his style is the hong formerly occupied by George Barnet & Co., now the Municipal Council offices. Under his instruction the art of building made considerable progress, and a school of workmen, mostly Ningpo men, were developed who did some really excellent work.

THOS. W. KINGSMILL.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE FOUNDER OF SHANGHAI.

During the times of the *Chan Kuo* or "Fighting Kingdoms," B. C. 400—250, China Proper was divided into the Kingdoms of Tsin in the west; Tsao, Han and Wei, in the northern and north central portions of China; the Kingdom of Yen in Chihli; Ts'i in Shantung; and Ts'u in central China or what is now known as the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhui, Chêkiang and Kiangsu. Of these seven kingdoms, that of Tsin was the most warlike and was then aiming at absorbing the others into its territories. The kingdom of Ts'u possessed the largest territories, but having an effete prince at its head was in as much danger of absorption into Tsin as its other neighbours. The subject of our sketch was a man by the name of Huang Shieh, who first came into eminence as the chief preceptor of Yung Yuan, heir-apparent to the throne of Ts'u. About the year B. C. 304, the armies of Ts'u having been defeated in a great battle by the celebrated Tsin general Pêh Ch'i, the then king of Ts'u was so scared at a possible invasion of his capital by the successful Tsin soldiers that he sent Yung Yuan, accompanied by a suite at the head of which was Huang Shieh, to act as a hostage at the court of Tsin, near Sian. Shensi, promising to join no more confederacies against the kingdom of Tsin. After a captivity of over sixteen years, news arrived from Ts'u to the chief preceptor to the effect that the king of Ts'u was getting into rapid decay, and that unless steps were taken to induce the king of Tsin to allow his hostage to return to his kingdom, the chances would be that some other brother of his would usurp the throne, to the then heir-apparent's detriment. Despatches in hand, Huang Shieh reported the news to his young master and asked him what he intended to do. The young Prince is said to have fallen on his knees before his preceptor—an act not considered unbecoming in China, where the preceptor comes fifth in the "Five relations of mankind"—and implored his help. Huang Shieh after some conversation, then went over to the then

prime minister of Tsin, and in his arguments in favour of letting the hostage return to Ts'u, dwelt upon the importance of binding the heir-apparent's gratitude to the king of Tsin for his act of clemency in allowing him to return, whereas if a strange prince were to sit on the throne of Ts'u, not only would there be no cause for gratitude between the two kingdoms, but the people of Ts'u would surely hold the men of Tsin at feud for keeping their legal prince in a foreign country, which would cause no end of troubles in the future. Struck with the soundness of this argument, the prime minister in an audience with the king of Tsin advised him to allow the heir-apparent of Ts'u to return home. But the crafty king of Tsin wanted the young hostage to give or promise some slices of territory to him before he would let him go, so as an excuse to keep him still in bonds, he said that the chief preceptor might go first and see the condition of the king of Ts'u, and if it were really serious he might write and say so, when he (the king of Tsin) would send the heir-apparent back to his kingdom in the pomp and style becoming a powerful prince. This answer was given to Huang Shieh who accordingly determined to use strategy in smuggling his prince home, heroically determining to stay behind and brave the wrath of the vindictive and crafty king of Tsin. It so happened that at the time an embassy from Ts'u was in the Tsin capital and to the envoy Huang Shieh applied for help. It was then agreed that the prince should take no one with him, but attired as a charioteer of the envoy of Ts'u leave Tsin in secrecy. The moment the prince left the capital in the train of the envoy of his father, Huang Shieh reported to the prime minister that his charge had been taken ill and that he could not leave him in this state until he found him well out of danger. This was believed; and although the king of Tsin sent repeated messages to Huang Shieh hastening his departure to Ts'u to report on the condition of that king, Huang Shieh, desirous of gaining time enough to enable his young master to get out of Tsin territory, procrastinated, stating that the prince was still ill and that he dared not leave him just then. Nearly three weeks had now passed, and the devoted Huang Shieh, calculating that the prince must be now well beyond the territories and influence of Tsin, and thus beyond pursuit and recapture, donned his court costume and prepared to brave the wrath of the king of Tsin or die. Of course, it happened in he had expected: the king of Tsin was as great anger at the duplicity that had been practised on him, and at once commanded the devoted Huang Shieh to be cast into

prison and executed the next morning for what he called "treachery and high treason" to Tsin. Here, as the man surely deserved, a saving star appeared in the person of the Tsin prime minister, who, a shrewd and politic statesman himself, saw the advantages of gaining the friendship of Huang Shieh, who by this act of devotion to his prince would without doubt hold great power on the accession of the latter to the throne of Ts'u. Possessed of the gratitude of the heir-apparent and of Huang Shieh, the kingdom of Ts'u would not interfere with the ambition of Tsin, and Tsin having swallowed up the other kingdoms would then be ready to cope with Ts'u, which kingdom alone would be unable to withstand the onslaught of the victorious armies of Tsin. These considerations were secretly placed before the king of Tsin, who accordingly rescinded the order for Huang Shieh's execution, and instead, loaded him with honour, gold and jade-stone for his grand act of devotion to his own prince, set him at liberty and sent him back in pomp and glory to Ts'u.

The meeting between the heir-apparent and his preceptor, in the ancient capital of Ts'u (near the present Chingchow in Hupeh province) when the latter returned after braving death and a captivity of nearly seventeen years, may well be imagined. No riches or honour were enough for the man that had saved his prince from captivity and misery. A short time after the return of Huang Shieh to Ts'u, the old king died, and Yung Yuan mounted the throne as King K'ao-lieh. Of course the first natural thing for the new king to do was to give a substantial reward to his favourite and benefactor. He made him prime minister and in addition created him Prince of Ts'ünshên, granting him territories comprising twelve *hsiens* or districts in northern Kiangsu near what is now the modern course of the Yellow River, but then bounding the territories of the kingdom of Ts'i (Shantung province.) This however Huang Shieh, whom we will now call the Prince of Ts'ünshên, refused, patriotically advising his new king to fortify those cities and place them in the hands of a good general to watch the movements of the Kingdom of Ts'i, which was then on very friendly terms with the bugbear of China, Tsin. In exchange therefore, his master gave him what are known now as the modern prefectures of Soochow, Sungkiang and Chinkiang on the Yangtze. This was accepted, and the Prince of Ts'ünshên came down from Hupeh, overland, in about the year B.C. 261, to inspect his new territories. Soochow which was built by a noted refugee from the kingdom of Ts'u, named Wu Tsz-si, for the then king of Wu, about 200 years before, seemed to strike the fancy of the new lord, so after making considerable

improvements to the city which consisted amongst others in digging canals inside the walls to connect with the Taihu Lake, he made it the new capital of his dominions. The crowded and well-known city gate called the Ch'angmên which is the principal *dépôt* of trade between Shanghai and Soochow was named by the Prince of Ts'ünshên.

This now brings us to the subject of Shanghai or as it is still called Shênchiang, from the first word of which the oldest Chinese daily paper here is also called, and which means the Shanghai or *Shênchiang News*. Tradition has it that during his visit of inspection after leaving Soochow, the Prince of Ts'ünshên, was struck with the advantage of a certain spot on the then seacoast, which, with a shrewd far-sightedness for which he was famous, he considered to be the key of the country and especially with regard to Soochow. Here he built a city to which he gave the name of Shênchiang from his title of Ts'ünshên. Being also in a situation to command the sea, it has also received the name of *Shanghai* or "above the sea" which for euphony in poetry and suchlike is often changed to Haishang, which also has the same signification quoted above. There is no need to state that this shrewd Prince did not go far wrong in his prophecy of over 2,000 years ago, for Shanghai does command the sea, and its present Jubilee of fifty years of foreign intercourse may be said to command everything in China, so far as importance goes.

The ancient Japanese also saw the importance of the spot even as early as the 14th century of our era as may be witnessed from the repeated incursions made upon this city and coast by their numerous piratical fleets. The Chinese themselves recognise it, for despite its small size, it has always possessed a military officer of the second rank at Woosung for the protection of a commerce of over 2,000 junks whose sails have been seen as far east as Japan and the Korean peninsula and south down to Hainan, and sometimes as far as Tongking. But with the advent of foreign intercourse Shanghai has developed a thousandfold in importance, and fifty years hence the writer of history will have another and grander story to tell.

The end of the founder of this city was a sad one; he was murdered by the brother of his own concubine whom he had given to his king on account of her beauty and accomplishments. There is another tradition of a different sort relating to the reason of the Prince of Ts'ünshên's death, but we prefer not to deal with it. He died some time during B.C. 250 and his shrine still exists in the native city of Shanghai, to which people carrying their prayers are said to be particularly lucky in obtaining the aid of the ancient Prince's shade.

S. T. L.

THE DAY'S REJOICINGS.

AFTER THE CELEBRATION.

20th November.

THE celebration of the Jubilee of Shanghai is over, and we may fairly congratulate ourselves on having achieved a success. The Council and the Committees who had charge of the celebration might be trusted beforehand to do everything that was in their power to make the successive entertainments pass off brilliantly ; but with all it was mainly an out-door celebration, and if the skies had refused their co-operation, the efforts of mere mortals would have been thrown away. Happily, no such disappointment came to spoil Shanghai's Golden Wedding ; we were blessed with the ideal autumn weather of which we boast when it rains too much in the spring and is too hot in summer. The sky was clear, the sun bright, with just enough air to make the thousands of flags shake out their folds, and to blow away the smoke that is apt to settle down on Shanghai on perfectly windless winter days, but not enough to interfere in any way with the success of the illuminations. No one indeed could entirely forget that he who was the leading spirit in the celebration, one of the foremost men in Shanghai, had been ruthlessly snatched away from us by death only a few days before, his body

being followed to the grave under the triumphal arches erected under his ædileship—such are the contrasts of life ; and the great hong of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. with the gates and every window and door closed, its sad aspect accentuated by the bright gas devices which were allowed to remain in order that the general aspect of the Bund might not be interrupted, was a mute reminder of the loss we have suffered.

The presence of the Governor of Hongkong, of Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, R.N., and a large number of guests, including one, Mr. Thomas Hanbury, who was celebrating the fortieth anniversary of his arrival in Shanghai, and who marked his presence by the munificent gift alluded to in Mr. Muirhead's address, added *éclat* to the Jubilee proceedings. From the first function on Friday morning it was evident that everyone, notwithstanding the inevitable grumbles that had been heard here and there beforehand that nobody wanted a Jubilee and that the whole thing was a waste of money, had determined that the celebration should go off well. The parade at the Race Course was a triumphant success, the large naval contingent from the British and French ships in

harbour, and the Volunteers turning out and marching to perfection. To those who were privileged to hear it, as well as to those who will read it, the magnificent address made by Mr. Muirhead was one of the great features of the Jubilee that will dwell longest in memory. It was a happy thought inviting Mr. Muirhead to be the orator of the day, and most happily did he carry out the duty imposed on him. He gave with an eloquence which kept his large audience hanging on his spirited words, in a voice which age cannot wither and which custom has strengthened and not staled, a review of Shanghai as it was—which no one was so fitted as he, our oldest resident, to give (he came here in 1847)—and as it is, and pointed out what we have still to do to justify our claim to be a leaven in the vast mass of China. It was a grand speech, grandly spoken. There are not many places which offer a better site for such a function than this Settlement with its Bund and broad lawns sloping down to the river; and when the men-of-war fired the salute at noon, and the sailors and Volunteers their *feu de joie*, the spectacle, with myriads of flags and coloured lanterns to give more colour to the scene, and thousands of blue-coated Chinese massed in the roadways, was one which few who were present will ever forget. We may try and fancy to ourselves what Shanghai will be like fifty years hence, and imagine how 1943 will be observed; but it will be many years before we shall have a spectacle here to surpass the picture on the lawn on Friday, when the honoured white-haired orator was recalling to us what we have done and what we have still to do.

Thanks to all those, the ladies and the Navy especially, who took up with such energy and enthusiasm the task of directing it, the Children's Fête on the Race Course was another triumphant success. It is after all the children of Shanghai who are most interested in the Jubilee. It is they who have to carry on the lamp of progress which we who are now dropping out of the

ranks have borne for fifty years; it is with them that the future of Shanghai rests; and one of the great objects of the celebration is to impress on them what we have done, and get them to realise that they must carry on the work. Some of those whose voices raised the Jubilee Song on Friday, with its spirited refrain, a worthy evidence of the talents of our poet laureate, Archdeacon Moule, and our organist, Mr. F. L. Crompton, will perhaps be here at the next Jubilee; we cannot doubt that they will have as good a tale to tell of fifty years of work as we have. That the children of all ages and all nationalities, who assembled in their hundreds, thoroughly enjoyed the three hours of amusement provided for them, no-one could doubt who saw them. Many, if not all, of those who so generously devoted themselves to the amusement of the little ones, must have been wearied out as the coming of the dusk put an end to this part of the fête, but they must have been repaid by the knowledge that they had made the success which was achieved, and that they had filled hundreds of little hearts with gratitude for their kindness.

As the darkness came on, the lighting of thousands of coloured lanterns began. The whole length of the Maloo and Nanking Road, the whole of the English Bund, the upper part of Broadway, the water-front on the Hongkew side and on Pootung, the ships in harbour, were flooded with the mellow light that Chinese and Japanese lanterns give so well, gas and electricity adding here and there their radiance to the general effect. Never before has so much of Shanghai been illuminated at once, and it was remarkable how heartily the Chinese residents on the Maloo and Nanking Road had joined in to make this great thoroughfare brilliant. The procession of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, followed by that of the Chinese Guilds, amused and interested crowds that must be numbered by tens of thousands, of men, women, and children who had come in from every part of the country round, and Chinese

crowds, while dense enough, are the most orderly in the world. It was unfortunate that owing to some misunderstanding the Chinese procession got separated from the Firemen, and meeting the Fire Parade as it was returning, near the end of the Nanking Road, turned round, so that the people along the Bund north of the great triumphal arch, never saw it at all. It was hoped that they would be able to make up on Saturday for this disappointment, but again there was some misunderstanding, and though fragments of the procession were seen from time to time struggling with the dense crowds that almost overwhelmed them, and that the few police on duty on Saturday could hardly control, the expected general Parade of the Guilds was a failure. How this happened is not clearly understood, but it appears to have been due to some inter-provincial jealousy, some dispute between the men of Canton and the men of Ningpo as to which should have precedence. This was the only drawback to the complete success of the celebration.

It remains that we should notice the last of the ceremonies, the performance for children on Saturday afternoon by the Amateur Dramatic Club at the Lyceum. It was intended for children only, and it is a matter of some surprise that so many grown-up people should have considered themselves included in this invitation, so that children really formed only about two-thirds of the audience. The performance went off most successfully.

It is difficult to know where to begin and where to stop when we attempt to say to whom the thanks of the community are mainly due for the general success of the celebration. Certainly to Mr. Muirhead, the Orator of the Day; to Mr. J. L. Scott, who ably vindicated his right to succeed to the Chairmanship of the Council; to the British Navy, for the cordial assistance one and all of its members here rendered; to the French authorities, for sending their men in the procession; to the ladies, who worked so hard at the Children's Fête and in the Theatre;

to the Chinese for their co-operation; to the Police for the good-tempered ability with which they kept order on Jubilee Day; to the residents on the streets illuminated for the hearty liberality with which they assisted to make the illumination universal; to the Volunteers and the Fire Brigade for their share in the displays; and finally to the Jubilee Committees, and especially the Decoration Committee with the Chairman, Mr. F. M. Gratton, and Mr. Charles Mayne, the Municipal Engineer and Surveyor, for their unwearied exertions which produced so excellent a result with a very moderate appropriation of money.

To-day Shanghai resumes its normal workaday aspect, but we are none of us the worse for having paused a couple of days from our work to look back and see what fifty years of toil have done. To recall and praise the work of the men of the past is to inspire with fresh energy and devotion the men of the present and the future. To rest and play at the right time is to double the capacity for work. "The world is too much with us," if we do not forget at times its sombre side, and brighten it with such interludes as that we have just passed through. It is true in one sense that we have no permanent memorial of the Jubilee but the fountain; but it is not only material memorials that are permanent. Recollections are still more permanent, and most of us will carry with us, perhaps to the last, the recollection of our Jubilee Celebration, "which marks," in the words of the British Minister to Peking, "in so suitable a manner the progress and development of friendly commercial relations with China during the last fifty years." If the recollections of our Jubilee make us more proud of our Model Settlement, more determined to help it, each as best we may, to go on and prosper on the same lines for another fifty years, in amity with the Chinese and yet independent of Chinese interference, a centre of progress sending forth its messengers by many waters, our Jubilee will not have been held in vain.

THE SHANGHAI JUBILEE.

A MAGNIFICENT CELEBRATION.

Anticipated with the liveliest interest on all sides, planned and prepared for with the most painstaking assiduity by a Committee representative of all sections of the foreign community, assisted by the hearty co-operation of all residents, and the invaluable aid of the Naval forces in harbour, Shanghai's Jubilee was celebrated on Friday by a series of displays and ceremonies which were magnificently impressive and successful, in every respect. Weather more glorious and befitting the occasion could not have been wished for, and the vast crowds of Chinese who flocked in from the country around and added to the resident population which Shanghai may be said to have taken under her protection, behaved with an orderliness that was surprising, and afforded a striking illustration of the amenability of the Chinese native when he comes under the influence of firm and friendly control. The choice by the Committee of Friday, the 17th of November, as Jubilee Day was an eminently happy one, for being also the birthday of the Empress-Dowager it enabled our Chinese fellow-residents to express at one and the same time their appreciation of the benefits which the coming in of the foreigner has so obviously conferred upon them, and also to indulge those patriotic sentiments which are generally supposed to lie within the nature of all humanity. With these few general remarks, and before proceeding to describe in detail the events of the celebration, it is but right to place on record the names of the gentlemen who were selected to compose the

JUBILEE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. M. Adler, F. Anderson, C. Beurmann, J. C. Bois, Rev. W. B. Bonnell, P. Brunat, R. M. Campbell, J. D. Clark, J. Cooper, J. S. Fearon, Wade Gard'ner, J. Graham, F. M. Gratton, N. J. Hannen, Dr. E. Henderson, G. Jamieson, D. C. Jansen, G. Lanning, P. Lieder, R. W. Little, John Macgregor, F. J. Marshall, G. J. Morrison, D. M. Moses, Ven. Arch. Moule, Rev. W. Muirhead, J. Prentice, J. L. Scott, D. Shapoorjee, Dr. O. Stuebel, E. G. Vouillemont, A. Wasserfall, J. Welch, and W. S. Wetmore.

THE VOLUNTEER AND NAVAL PARADE.

It would be difficult to say when Shanghai awoke on Friday morning and commenced the celebration. From an early hour men were busily at work putting the finishing touches to the elaborate decorations, and the sightseers were congregating in the streets and taking up their positions at popular vantage grounds to witness the parade of the Volunteers and the Naval

contingent. At eight o'clock a joyful peal was rung upon the Cathedral bells, and it was noted with satisfaction that there was a marked improvement in the power of the bells since their first performance. The assembly of the Volunteers had been officially called for half-past nine, but quite half an hour earlier a considerable body of men had gathered on the Race Course—the appointed spot. The scene in the Maloo attending the assembly was a very lively one, the Naval brigade being marched to the rendezvous, whilst the uniforms of the Shanghai Volunteers could be seen dotting the throng hurrying to the place of assembly. All down the Nanking Road and Maloo bright flags and bunting, with lanterns and transparencies of all sorts and conditions, added to the gaiety of the scene, whilst at all the native shops and tea houses, seats had been arranged in tiers, and were fully occupied by men and women, dressed in the brightest of holiday attire, and evidently bent upon enjoying themselves to the utmost. At half-past nine the order was given to the Volunteers to fall in, and then it could be seen what an imposing force was on the spot. The Naval brigade made an especially fine appearance with blue jackets and marines. From the *Caroline* 86 officers and men had been sent; from the *Archer* and *Porpoise* 74 each; from the *Alacrité* 57; from the *Rattler* 32, an aggregate of 323, under the command of Commander G. A. Callaghan of H. M. S. *Alacrité*, representing the British Navy, whilst the French Navy was represented by 76 men from the *Forfait* with two field guns. The Shanghai Volunteers turned out most satisfactorily, the Light Horse, the three red companies "A," "B," and "D," the German Company, the Engineers, and the Artillery, all under the command of Captain Brodie Clarke, with Captain Lanning directing the movements of the infantry, presenting an appearance which was the occasion of much favourable comment. At the saluting point the imposing Municipal Council flag fluttered in the gentle breeze, and around its base were gathered the members of the Municipal Council, the Consular body in Consular and military uniforms; Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, Captain Reculoux, with several other Naval representatives, Col. Wogack of the Russian Legation, and Major Barnes Dallas and Major Morrison, both as former Commandants of the Corps, wearing their uniforms. Having been drawn up in review order, the whole force presented arms, as a salute to the Council, Consuls, and visitors. After this the march past took place, at the quick and the double, and the evolution of the regulars being above criticism, it is gratifying to be able

to say that the Volunteers acquitted themselves particularly well, the dressing being excellent. At the conclusion of the manoeuvres the men were drawn up in a hollow square, and a brief little oratorical ceremony took place.

Mr. J. L. Scott, as Chairman of the Municipal Council, stepped forward and spoke as follows :—

MR. SCOTT'S SPEECH.

Admiral Fremantle, Captain Reculoux, officers and men, I have to thank you in the name of the residents of Shanghai for having come to-day to take part in the celebration of our Jubilee. We are to-day commemorating the conclusion of fifty years of amicable relations with the natives in whose midst we dwell, hoping and believing that the better we know each other the fewer will be the occasions of serious difference of opinion between us. In the management of the small community under Municipal control we are allowed a pretty free hand, and in return for our privileges we have to perform our duties, not the least important of which is the maintenance of law and order. The Volunteer corps is the practical outcome of the feeling that it is necessary to have in our midst a trained and armed force, able at any moment to put down one of those local risings which may from time to time occur in the best regulated places. If the numbers are not so large as we could wish, it arises from the fact that we are surrounded by a population so inoffensive, so law-abiding, and so anxious to behave as good citizens, that the chance of the Volunteers being called upon to act is very small. It is very gratifying, however, to find that we have at least the nucleus of a force willing to submit to discipline and looked upon as protectors of the peace by natives and foreigners alike. The friendly relations which have always existed, and which I trust will long continue to exist, between the naval and military authorities of all nations and our Volunteer corps, have been of immense advantage to the latter. (Cheers.) While as individuals we are actuated by feelings of patriotism as strong as these of any of our countrymen at home or any part of the world, as residents of Shanghai we have become members of a truly cosmopolitan community, and by constant communication with those of various nationalities, we have come, I will not say to shut our eyes to the differences, but rather to see how trifling are the differences which separate, and how many are the points of agreement which unite the members of the several nations who form the population of these Settlements. (Cheers.) Circumstances have combined to bring our little local force into contact with the Navy of Great Britain oftener than with that of other Powers, but whatever be the nationality of our guests, if there may sometimes be a little pardonable pride in the hearts of some of us, there is no national jealousy in the hearts of others, and I feel fully justified, not as an Englishman, but as the representative of this cosmopolitan community and of its truly cosmopolitan

Volunteer corps, in thanking you, Admiral Fremantle, Captain Reculoux, and those under your command, for the way you have come forward to assist us in celebrating, in an appropriate manner, the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of this port. (Loud cheers.)

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE'S REPLY.

Admiral Fremantle, in reply, said that as senior naval officer present, he wished on behalf of the naval forces to thank Mr. Scott for the way in which he had spoken of them. It was extremely gratifying to the Navy to be called upon to assist at such a unique celebration as that of the Jubilee of the foreign Settlement of Shanghai, and personally, he was the more pleased to attend because he had promised his friend, the late lamented Mr. John Macgregor, to assist at the celebration. When he first came to Shanghai forty years ago, as a junior midshipman, it was a very different place from what it was at present, and the progress that had been made in the Settlement since then had been little short of marvellous. The time that he spoke of, about forty years ago, was in the early days of the Settlement; there was fighting going on here between the Imperialists and the rebels who held the city; and having witnessed the early struggles of the Settlement, it was especially pleasing to him to witness its Jubilee, when the place that was at that time a wilderness of marshes and swamps, had attained to such a state of prosperity that one would have to travel eastward as far as America and westward as far as Europe, to find its equal. In the place where the Volunteers and sailors were assembled to take part in this magnificent and peaceful celebration, the predecessors of the present generation of residents had had to fight for their hearths and homes (cheers), but that was all now happily past, and it was such a source of pleasure to him to be present at the celebration of the Jubilee, in the robust and vigorous manhood of the Settlement, that he had made his arrangements for that purpose a year ago. It was always a pleasure to the Navy to visit this port where they were treated with a degree of unbounded hospitality and surrounded with creature comforts not to be obtained elsewhere in the Far East. He rejoiced that he could see no signs of decay in the prosperity of Shanghai, and he was sure that those who might be fortunate enough to be here 50 years hence, when the Settlement would be celebrating its centenary, would find it larger, richer and more prosperous in every way, even than it was at present. (Cheers.)

THE REVIEW.

The cheers which punctuated the happily-chosen sentences of the speakers were given by the large attendance of foreigners, who standing behind the rail made the fourth side of the square, of which the Navy and Volunteers formed three sides, enclosing the official representatives. The ceremony concluded, Captain Clarke, riding out, called for cheers for Admiral Fremantle, the Captains of the men-of-war, Sir William

and Lady Robinson, Col. Wogack, and other visitors. These were heartily given and then no less vigorously returned by the naval contingent. Without further delay orders were given for the march to the Bund, where the Rev. William Muirhead was to deliver the Jubilee Oration. The Light Horse headed the column, followed by the Volunteer Artillery, bluejackets, and the life and drum band of the bluejackets, in the order given. The Naval officers came next, heading the British men-of-war's men, and the marines, who preceded the French man-of-war's men. The Volunteer Engineers followed and then came the Town Band, playing the effective "Jubilee March" which Commr. Vela had composed expressly for the occasion. The Volunteer infantry escorting the colours composed the last section of the column, the three red Companies, "A," "B," and "D," marching in this order with the German Company bringing the procession to an end. It was indeed a most imposing display, and standing on the Loongfei Bridge and looking along the Maloo whilst the last of the procession was passing, as far as the eye could reach was a continuous line of uniforms. With admirable punctuality.

THE BUND

was reached and on the grass-plot between Nanking and Peking Roads the Navy and Volunteers were formed in a square to keep the ground, the red and the German Companies facing north, the bluejackets and marines facing east, and Light Horse and Artillery facing south. Inside the enclosure thus constituted a small red-covered platform had been placed with a number of chairs to accommodate the many guests and officials. These included Sir William and Lady Robinson, many Consular representatives in full dress, Admiral Fremantle, and Captains of the men-of-war in port, the members of the Council, and the Jubilee Committee. Between the chairs and the troops was an attentive crowd of foreigners, while outside the lines of the Navy and Volunteers a dense congregation of Chinese assembled, eager spectators of the proceedings which they could not altogether follow with full knowledge, but into the spirit of which they seemed to enter heartily. At half-past eleven Mr. Scott, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, rose and proceeded to call upon the Rev. Wm. Muirhead to deliver the oration.

MR. SCOTT

said:—Ladies and Gentleman, In making up the programme of the Jubilee festivities, one of the most important items was what may be called the "Jubilee Speech" and we were fortunate in having in our midst one who, both on account of his capabilities as a speaker, and also from the fact that he is our

oldest resident, was eminently fitted to deliver it, I refer to the Rev. Mr. Muirhead, who has most kindly met our wishes, and whom I am now about to introduce to you. Before doing so, however, I must express my sorrow and I am sure that of all present, at the untimely death of one who so recently was among us in health and strength, and who, we had hoped, would have taken the lead in these festivities. However, this was not to be, and it is left to others to try and fill his place, as best they can. It is therefore my privilege to introduce Mr. Muirhead, although this formal introduction is really unnecessary, well known as he is to all of us. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Wm. Muirhead, who was greeted with general cheering, then mounted the dais, and when the applause had subsided he proceeded to deliver

THE JUBILEE ORATION.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We meet to-day under the shadow of a cloud. Mr. Scott has spoken of our lamented friend in a touching manner, and we feel a deep interest in what he has said. Mr. Macgregor was our most prominent leader in the public life of this community, and was held in high respect by us all. It would have been a great joy to him to have been with us now, and it would have been a great satisfaction to us to have seen him here. But he has been taken away and we are left to mourn.

A year of Jubilee! What does it mean? It originally expressed the joy and rejoicing in ancient Jewish history at the dawn of every fifty years. We are accustomed to use it in a variety of ways. Take the case of the Jubilee of our beloved Queen a few years ago, which was the cause of universal joy throughout the land. And when a similar period comes round in happy married life there is reason for congratulating those who have lived so long and so pleasantly together. And as we are called to celebrate the Jubilee of Shanghai, in harmony and union with each other, English, French, American, and all nationalities, including the Chinese who are in full sympathy with us, we may well regard it as a season for mutual rejoicing, and appropriately designate it Shanghai's Golden Wedding. It is not mine to unduly magnify our surroundings or exaggerate the circumstances in which we are placed, but to speak as one long acquainted with them, and as they are more or less familiar to you all. Many years ago, at a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, there was the usual, and perhaps well-deserved, laudation of old Scotland, which was objected to as disparaging to the southern part of the island, but it was at once replied, that at such a meeting Scotchmen were at liberty to say what they pleased of their native country, without being called in question by any. (Laughter.) It cannot be so, however, with our cosmopolitan Settlement even in a year of Jubilee, and yet it is to be remembered that this is a year of Jubilee, and is to be spoken of accordingly.

Let me call your attention to various points in regard to it, and first, the position of Shanghai. It stands on a great alluvial plain

about midway on the coast of China, with easy communications north and south, and which naturally converge to it as their central point. Our tidal stream flows into the Yangtze and the outer sea, by which we reach the beautiful islands of Japan, and through the "Ocean of Great Peace" "our great country" beyond. Its direction on the other hand is for hundreds of miles in all directions, forming a most convenient avenue into the country for business and pleasure. We are also in near proximity to the great river I have mentioned that comes from the Far West, dividing China into two equal halves, and flows thousands of miles, through province after province, all teeming with millions of people and rich in agricultural and mining products. When the *Susquehanna* returned from a survey of it, the officers on board made the remark: "It was a magnificent river, second only to the Mississippi."

Next, let me notice the history of Shanghai. The neighbouring city is spoken of in the Chinese records about a thousand years ago. Our Catholic friends have been acquainted with it for two or three centuries. It was visited by Dr. Gutzlaff in 1831, and by my venerated predecessor Dr. Medhurst in 1835. Our connection with it dates from the year of which this is the Jubilee. Early in 1840 war was proclaimed between England and China, and after proceedings in the South the fleet came here and eventually reached Nanking, where the first treaty was made, and Shanghai was declared to be one of the open ports. At the hands of Captain Balfour, the first Consul, and afterwards Mr. (now Sir) Rutherford Alcock, a great change was made in the condition of things. Subsequently the various Municipal Councils undertook the work, and as improvements went on, the place began to assume the form and order, as it secured the name, of the Model Settlement. It early became a great commercial emporium. Hundreds of vessels were moored at one time in the stream, and hongs and houses sprang up in all directions. It is very different now, owing to the opening of the Suez Canal and the coming in of steamers, but trade has largely increased, and Shanghai continues to be, and is likely to remain, by far the chief port in China. One cannot, however, make this review without calling to mind the changes that have taken place here in individual life and business concerns as in all other parts of the world.

Let me call your attention to the general appearance of Shanghai. Note the verdant foreshore and the Public Gardens, the resort of old and young, and forming the life and lungs of the Settlement. Long may this be the case with the place, undisturbed by wharves and godowns, which are wisely remanded to the Settlements on either side, while matters here remain as they are. The Bund is beautifully shaded by trees of different kinds, and may be said to extend from the extreme limits of the French Concession to the "Point" in a continuous line of seven or eight miles. It is in many parts a busy scene. Pedestrians, native and foreign, are ever on the move. Carriages,

jinrickshas, and wheel-barrowes seem to be always plying with their respective freights, and numbers of coolies are diligently engaged in their laborious occupations. We note also these splendid hongs and houses, banks and offices in front, imparting an air of beauty and order to the Settlement. It is no invidious thing to single out, as of special attraction, the British Consulate, the Club, and the recently constructed Custom House, with its useful public clock and melodious chimes. Next there are the parallel roads, extending for miles into the country and which are fully made use of alike by natives and foreigners. On either side there are numerous shops and stores and places of business with a variety of picturesque villas, not forgetting the extensive Cricket Ground, the public market and the barracks for our constabulary and their belongings. And it deserves to be mentioned that we are free to walk about the whole by day and night without the slightest fear, yet it is well to remember that this was not always the case. Some of us can call to mind the troubles of former days, and the dangers to which we were exposed from Imperial soldiers, Taiping rebels, and local bandits, and from whom we were protected, under God, by our bluejackets, and the Sikhs and Beloochees then with us, and Volunteers from the community. There have been difficulties also with the native officials, for the conservation of our rights and liberties, but by a firm resistance on the one hand, and a courteous, conciliatory attitude on the other, we have maintained our position and been kept in peace and safety.

But our chief and crowning consideration is that Shanghai is the centre of our higher civilisation and Christian influence for all China. We are here in the midst of a people proud and prejudiced in favour of their ancient line of things, and what have we introduced amongst them for their benefit as well as our own? We might well point to the English homes we have formed here, and of which we have so many and such happy representatives in the ladies and children now assembled. How different is this from what we know to be the characteristic of Chinese homes! In front also we have these beautiful hongs for the transaction of public business, and we specially remark the Supreme Court, distinguished by the just and equitable conduct of legal matters, in striking contrast to what is represented to us as existing in other places. In short, look at the *tout ensemble* of the Settlement, houses and streets lit with gas and electricity, streams of pellucid water flowing in all directions, and sanitary arrangements according to the best medical advice. We have steamers, telegraphs and telephones in communication with all the world; there are cotton and paper mills and silk filatures of foreign invention; dockyards and ship-building yards with many other things; and last but not least, railways in the North as pioneers of what will yet be found all over China. Law and order are admirably preserved in the midst of 200,000 people, at the instance of our judicial and Municipal authorities.

Public taxes are raised in connection with our local government and honestly administered. Hospitals exist for natives and foreigners, and schools for the rising generation. Sympathy and liberality have always been a marked feature of our community in times of famine and distress, and no less, public indignation at atrocities like the Sungpu massacre. And here I am called to lay before you a letter received to-day from Mr. Hanbury, a well-known name amongst us, the purport of which is the presentation of a Jubilee gift of Tls. 5,000 for any worthy and desirable object on account of Shanghai. (Cheers.) The letter is as follows:—

“Shanghai, 17th Nov., 1893.

“MY DEAR MR. MUIRHEAD,—I am glad to have arrived in time for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Shanghai to foreign trade, and hear with pleasure that you are to deliver the address at the ceremony to-day.

“I regret, however, that there should be nothing of a permanent character to mark the Jubilee, and in view of this I propose to set aside five thousand taels for some purpose that the community may consider good and desirable.

“The kindly welcome I have received makes me feel I am not a stranger in Shanghai; but great changes have taken place in the 22 years that I have been absent, and I think I am scarcely competent so soon after my arrival to say how this sum should be applied or whether indeed it is worth acceptance.

“I dare say, however, I shall receive some suggestions that may guide me in coming to a decision, before I leave.

“Yours very truly,

“THOMAS HANBURY.

“Rev. W. MUIRHEAD.”

Further, ample scope is furnished for our literary and scientific aspirations in the Royal Asiatic, the Debating Society, the Public Library, and in current magazines, and our daily and weekly newspapers, so well and ably conducted. Our sporting friends, too are provided with all manner of amusements,—regattas, races, cricket matches, football, theatre, concerts, and the like. Immediately before us we have our splendidly organised Volunteer force and Fire Brigade, with the Municipal Police, for the protection of life and property, while there are our blue-jackets and marines, ever ready to obey the signal, here, as in every other part of the world.

But is this all? No. Happily there are institutions amongst us well fitted to keep alive the Christian associations of home, and to extend their influence all around. Look at our beautiful Cathedral, and its excellent services, now presided over by our highly esteemed friend, the Ven. Archdeacon Moule—Poet Laureate of Shanghai—with its magnificent spire and Jubilee bells. Other religious services are held elsewhere, and there is a special ministry for the sailors visiting the port. But I am free to say it is the missionary work

in its various departments, when faithfully and effectively carried out, that is the one thing, needful to promote the best interests of this people, and do away with the evils from which they have long suffered. Its public preaching, school teaching, medical relief, and wide circulation of the printed page on religion, science and general knowledge, are capable and are in course of accomplishing a vast amount of good for all China. I rejoice in the opportunity now afforded me of expressing my deepest convictions, from the highest point of view, that Christ and Christianity are the one great want of this country, and it is all-important that the want should be supplied. Do you ask how it may be done at the instance of this community? I reply in the language of the negro preacher, when he said to his people: “There are three things to which I call your attention. One is, the world is turned upside down; another is, the world must be turned right side up; and the third is, we are the men to do it.” (Laughter and cheers.) These words are applicable to Shanghai and to us no less than to others and to other places. Let us look at the matter in a practical light. A great object of rejoicing in the case of the ancient Jubilee was the liberation of the slave, his deliverance from bondage. And are there not evils and vices current in our midst, which it would be a splendid memorial of our Jubilee to do away with? They are a disgrace to our Christian name, a dishonour to our Model Settlement, and a cause of untold injury to multitudes of Chinese. “I speak as unto wise men. Judge ye what I say.” For what purpose, may I ask, are we here, or in India, or in other parts of the world? Is it merely for the advancement of our material interests, or the extension of our colonial empire? God forbid. There are higher, grander, nobler objects than these which it is ours to follow out, and which can best be expressed in the words of the angels’ song—“Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and goodwill to men.” In the onward course of years, towards, it may be, the second Jubilee of Shanghai, great and beneficent changes will take place here as everywhere, which many of the young friends around may be permitted to see, and all in anticipation of “the one far off Divine event, to which the whole creation moves.” These words let me interpret in the language of the sacred poet, when contemplating the glories, the felicities, the blessedness of a regenerated, ransomed world, he exclaims:

“One song employs all nations, and all cry
‘Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us.’
The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks
Shout to each other from the mountain tops,
Till nation after nation learns the strain,
Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round.”

THE SALUTE.

It was now close upon noon, so the Navy and Volunteers were quickly got into position for the saluting which was to take place. The Volunteer Artillery placed their guns in the Public Gardens along

the river front, the remainder of the Volunteers and the Naval contingent lining the Bund and facing east. Whilst these arrangements were in progress fireworks were being sent up from the Japanese man-of-war in the harbour, and on the foreshore, the extremely effective representations of the human and animal subjects, which were projected to a great height and then floated away on the air, being much appreciated. When the mid-day gun sounded, it was the signal for the commencement of the salute. First the *Monceacy* boomed forth, and then the tale was taken up by the combined fleet. At regular intervals the naval men and Volunteers on shore would join in the chorus, the former giving a very effective *feu de joie* whilst the Volunteers fired volleys by Companies. At last the mimic bombardment had finished, and with cheers for the Volunteers, given by the Navy at the instance of the Commander of the *Alacrity*, cheers for the Navy, given by the Volunteers in obedience to a call from Captain Brodie Clarke, the Navy marched off whilst the Volunteers formed up to hear

CAPTAIN CLARKE

address them. After thanking them for the very gratifying muster, he said he was extremely proud that it had been his good fortune to command the Volunteers on the occasion of the Jubilee of Shanghai. He little thought when he first became a member of the corps—now many years ago—that he would be called upon to command it upon such an occasion, and without praising too much he thought the corps had acquitted itself with great credit that day by the admirable way in which it had mustered and gone through the parade. He had great pleasure in saying that since he had been acting as Commandant everything had gone very smoothly and satisfactorily, owing largely to the very able and ready assistance which had been given to him at all times by the officers commanding the various units of the corps. (Applause.)

Three cheers having been given for Captain Clarke, at the instance of Captain Lanning, the men were dismissed.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE.

From military pomp and as a change from

mounting barbed steeds,

To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,

the programme after tiffin took the form of a fete for the children, which in all its circumstances was as great a success as could possibly be desired. Mr. Joseph Welch, the Chairman of the sub-Committee, had enlisted the services of a great number of ladies and gentlemen to cater for the amusement and com-

fort of the little pleasure-seekers who flocked to the Recreation and Cricket Clubs' grounds in surprising numbers. It was a striking gathering and brought home to one the fact that Shanghai has now become the home of many whose interests are absolutely bound up with its prosperity. A well-known author has portrayed Shanghai as a place where everyone is imbued with the idea that he must make as much money as he can and get home as quickly as possible, but it has become pretty evident that to a large number of people the home-fitting is a remote contingency, if it is even anticipated. A merrier throng of youngsters than was to be seen on Friday could not be found anywhere in the world, and first of all it should be said that in a very great degree this merriment was the result of the labours of the ubiquitous blue-jackets, particularly of the *Caroline*. They initiated all sorts of plans for entertaining the children. A cunningly constructed "Aunt Sally," with a countenance that was likely to tempt any child to throw a stick at it, was well patronised in one corner of the ground; in another the life-saving apparatus, used for work between the shore and a wreck, was erected and boys and girls of all ages and sizes eagerly rushed to be hauled up to the top of an inclined rope in the basket, and then let down at a run. But we are anticipating the order of events a little. The fete was opened by the singing of the "Jubilee Song" by about two hundred children gathered in the Grand Stand. The words of the song were by the Ven. Archdeacon Moule, and the music by Mr. F. L. Crompton, and at the performance Comdr. Vela conducted the Town Band which accompanied. Both words and music were effective and we cannot do better than set out here the former.

1

Since first our Eastern home uprose,
(Where the dull river seaward flows,
By whispering rushes led,)

Through winter's ice, past peach-bloom fair,
Through summer heat, and autumn air,
Full fifty years have sped.

So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
And the glad echoes far prolong;
With beat of drum, In line we come
To shout and sing our Jubilee song.

2

Our walls were raised by builders few;
Shanghai's old founders, brave and true!
In death's long sleep they lie!

Know they our fete of joy to-day?
We fancy that they watch our play;
We hear their steps go by!

So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
The gentler echoes far prolong!
With beat of drum, In line we come!
And softer sing our Jubilee song!

3

Our life is in the great "to be,"
 Onward not backward travel we,
 And upward let us tend!
 Walking in truth and fear of God,
 The path earth's noblest sons have trod,
 With sunshine at the end.
 So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
 Far echoes on the breeze prolong!
 With beat of drum, In line we come
 To sing with joy our Jubilee song.

4

Fair be our growth, as fly the years,
 With merry laughter, swift-dried tears,
 Glad sport and manly game!
 By honest work, by honour bright,
 We rally for the noble fight,
 With falsehood, wrong, and shame,
 So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
 Your echoes on the breeze prolong!
 With beat of drum, In line we come!
 And sing with joy our Jubilee song!

5

Thus on from childhood up to youth,
 With action pure and lip of truth,
 From strength to strength we press;
 Till when our Jubilee has come,
 In Eastern or dear Western home,
 The world our memory bless!
 So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
 Far on the breeze your strains prolong!
 With beat of drum, In line we come!
 And sing with hope our Jubilee song!

So well was it rendered by the young choir, which owed its training to Mr. George Lanning, that the audience requested a repetition—of course given—after which the children received little scarlet swallow-tail shaped badges as a souvenir of the occasion.

THE GAMES.

Then the games commenced on the two cricket grounds. On the S.C.C. ground Mr. Gumpert, the Hon. Secretary, and several gentlemen who well know what it is to enjoy cricket on that ground, were busily occupied in arranging matches at cricket and bowling, whilst later football was introduced. The Recreation Club's ground was the scene of the most varied amusements, and besides those we have indicated there were races of all kinds for both boys and girls. The successful competitors were rewarded with prizes, which the ladies with kindly foresight had provided. Then there were Chinese jugglers, marionettes, and trained animals, in fact the means of entertaining the youngsters were on a very liberal scale, and even the adults could not but derive pleasure from the occasion. Refreshments and dainties of all kinds were dispensed with a lavish hand by the ladies, and the way in which all the visitors, whether on a Committee or not, volunteered assistance in any emergency in the way of looking after the comforts of the children or getting up races and

adjudicating upon them, was particularly pleasing to notice and carried the fête along wonderfully. With the coming of the dusk of the evening it had to end, and there can be little doubt that some of the pleasantest memories of Jubilee Day will centre round this entertainment to the coming generation.

THE BURLESQUE.

The Children's Fête concluded on Saturday afternoon by a performance at the Lyceum Theatre of the Burlesque and Pantomime, *The Patriot and the Pippin, or Harlequin Gessler and the Fair Rosetta*. The doors were opened at 3.30 p.m., but long before that time throngs of children and others were waiting for admission, and when the theatre was opened it was filled to the ceiling in a very few moments. At 4 o'clock the "Jubilee Song" was sung by all present, and then the curtain rose on a performance which kept young and old amused for three hours. It was a positive pleasure to listen to the merry laughter of the little ones, and though the rough and tumble and comic incidents caused plenty of mirth, the topical songs and the acting were highly appreciated. The dances brought down the house, not only on account of their special excellence but also because the principal dances were undertaken by the friends and school-fellows of the majority of those present in the auditorium. Having regard to the circumstances under which the performances was given criticism is not called for, but yet it will not be out of place to mention the universal verdict expressed by the spectators, that nothing more graceful, clever, and pretty than the *Pas de Quatre* danced by four little Shanghai girls has ever been seen here, and it received a fitting framework in the Grand Transformation Scene which our well-known artist painted for the occasion. The Harlequinade, with which the performance concluded, was an innovation, and apparently a very pleasant and successful one, judging from the peals of laughter which greeted the pleasantries of Clown and Pantaloon and the appearance of Harlequin and Columbine. The performance was not over till a late hour but still the juveniles never wearied of it, and it can be safely said that the Burlesque and Pantomime will but add to the pleasant memories the youngsters will always retain of the Shanghai Jubilee.

THE JUBILEE FOUNTAIN.

The illumination of the specially built fountain in the Public Garden commenced at six o'clock. Around the grass plot upon which it has been made some half-dozen poles had been erected carrying arc lamps with coloured glasses which

produced a very pretty effect upon the jets of water. A ship's searchlight was also brought into use with satisfactory results. The Gardens were crowded with foreigners for some time, and when the dining-hour approached and the attendance was becoming smaller, the Police received authority to admit Chinese who might desire to enter. In a minute or two the place was thronged. The natives gathered around the fountain in a dense mass and they showed not the least inclination to leave it. At last it became necessary, in fairness to others who might wish to see the illuminations, to promote a circulation, so ten police constables were detailed to regulate the throng by admitting the people at one gate and letting them out at another. The arrangement worked admirably, and in a wonderfully short space of time the people were moving along in the most orderly manner.

THE SIGHTSEERS.

Among the sightseers were the families of the Taotai and other native officials, and they occupied the premises of the Bank of China, the Taotai himself being unable to attend, owing to his having been engaged all day in connection with the ceremonies in honour of the Empress Dowager's birthday anniversary. His three sons also attended the children's fête, were introduced to the Chairman of the Council, and stayed some time. So eager were some of the sightseers to obtain a good view of the proceedings that native women actually mounted the roof of one of the tallest buildings on the Bund. It is estimated that upwards of 200,000 people turned out to view the proceedings, and the continual tramping on the grass on the foreshore completed withered it up. All the Chinese hotels and inns were crowded. It is calculated that they can afford sleeping accommodation for 30,000 people, and in consequence of the extraordinary number of visitors, anything resembling a bed was at a premium and a good many visitors had to rest satisfied with the scantiest accommodation. All the sightseers were orderly and good natured; as a proof of this there was not a single charge recorded at the Police Stations on Saturday morning.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The Pootung Signal Station was handsomely illuminated with Chinese lanterns and powerful red and white lamps; Messrs. Boyd and Co.'s yard illumination was very effective, some 2,000 lanterns being used. The Wharves had strings of lanterns from end to end, and the Japanese and German Consulates and Land Investment Co.'s houses between them were a blaze of light. The Astor House had an immense transparency "Omnia Juncant in uno." On the Bund, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire

exhibited in gas jets a two-masted steamer, the British Jack and the Company's house flag and the motto "Esse quam videri;" Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., had St. Andrew in flames—gas flames, "E-wo," and 1843-1893, all in gas jets; the Bank of China three shields in circles, the Customs' clock Bund face was in a circle of gas jets and below it a gas star. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had "1843-1893;" the Telegraph Co.'s had a star; and the Shanghai Club the Queen's head and the rose, thistle and shamrock, all of which, owing to there being little wind, burned steadily and were bright spots along the Bund. The transparency on the main arch on the Bund was lighted by electricity, and there were four electric lights on the tower of the Cathedral. In front of the Municipal offices there was a frame on which appeared in red lanterns the motto of the Municipality and hanging at an angle, as they did, the lamps seemed to scintillate as they were slightly swayed by the breeze, producing a peculiar effect.

With regard to the lantern illuminations many of them were very pretty. Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. had their flag in coloured lanterns, and the Nanking Road was a blaze of light, notably the Engineers Institute, Messrs. Mustard & Co. and Messrs. Vrad & Co. whose day decorations also deserve special mention, and we must not forget the Phoenix Market, where the decorations and illuminations, though naturally on a small scale were very effective. The Water Tower was very tastefully outlined with coloured lamps which had been arranged under the superintendence of Mr. A. P. Wood, C.E., the Engineer-in-Chief. The Chinese shops further up the road were brilliant with many coloured lanterns, some of them ingeniously contrived with figures of horses, men, chairs, carriages, etc., revolving inside them. Many of the Chinese storekeepers, in addition to lanterns, hung out British, American and other national flags alongside the dragon flag, while many of the shops doing business with natives solely, displayed a profusion of Chinese flags.

The hulks and men-of-war were also illuminated and the latter fired off rockets at intervals and used their search lights. There was a yacht in the stream which was nicely outlined by lanterns showing the shape of her hull, mast and sails, while the Revenue cruiser *Jingfeng* displayed 1,000 lanterns which all remained alight till a late hour and presented a very brilliant appearance.

THE DECORATION MOTTOES.

It may be interesting to give a list of the mottoes conspicuous in the decorations. The Chinese mottoes were:—

I. (a) Fifty years of Treaty amity ; universal peace and goodwill.

(b) Busy mart with ships from distant shores ; Chinese and foreigners mark their happy delight.

II. (a) The task of opening the Port surmounted, all now celebrate its anniversary of 50 years.

(b) Commerce now unites us all and we rejoice in the country's prosperity.

III. (a) Bright glittering decoration ; gay crowded processions.

(b) Brilliant gleaming illuminations ; thousands of happy spectators.

IV. (a) Strengthen the bonds of friendship in the interests of free intercourse ; such an anniversary of 50 years is rarely met.

(b) Cement international relations in support of mutual trade ; China's annals of 2,000 years record no such happy event.

The mottoes in English were :—

Shanghai the Queen of Eastern Settlements.

Look round and see what fifty years have done.

In what region of the earth is not Shanghai known ?

All Eastern ports rejoice in their Mother's Jubilee.

They builded better than they knew, the makers of Shanghai.

We thank the makers of Shanghai for fifty years of toil.

By many waters we send forth the messengers of progress.

Shanghai gives hearty welcome to her guests.

Prosperity to Shanghai.

1843 : Shanghai Jubilee : 1893.

Omnia Juncta in uno.

Shanghai guards her own.

FIREWORKS.

In addition to the rockets, etc. let off by the firemen there were displays on the Bund, both in the day time and at night, by Japanese. Numerous balloons went up with figures of men, boxes, stars, birds and other things, showing the ingenuity of the Japanese in this particular branch of industry.

THE FIRE BRIGADE PROCESSION.

The principal attraction during the evening was the procession of the Fire Brigade. The various Companies were ordered to assemble in the Maloo at the corner of Lloyd Road, and they made their way to the rendezvous by the Maloo, the Mih-ho-loongs being preceded by the Town Band, while the Deluge Co. had a fife and drum band kindly lent from the Navy. The Chinese formed a compact mass some twenty deep all the way from Kiangse Road to Lloyd Road while the crowd from the first named street to the

Bund was a dense throng, though all very orderly, with one or two slight exceptions when a native smarting under the pressure of the throng, exhibited a bellicose disposition. The firemen found it necessary to force their way through the seething crowd, a rather difficult job sometimes, not through any disinclination on the part of the people to let them pass, but because of their inability to make room for them. Stalwart looking men with axes on their shoulders were sent in front, the sight of whom contributed very much to the desired object, and the junction with the other Companies was effected a little before 9 p.m. Then the companies formed their line, the Mih-ho-loongs being first with a scaly dragon on their truck. They were succeeded by Hongkew Co. No. 2, and their transparencies looked very pretty. These included a picture of the old hand-engine No. 2, and firemen, "1843-1893," a picture of the first engine house of the Company and their trucks with their motto "Excelsior." Two boys dressed as mascottes sat on the driver's box of the engine. Behind came Deluge Co., No. 4, with men carrying a transparency, sedan chair fashion, and having on it "Deluge Co. No. 2." Their other transparencies were their mottoes "Willing and ready," "Deluge Co. No. 4," the coat of arms of the Municipality, a Jubilee postage stamp, "A perfect Deluge," and pictures of firemen and a house on fire. The French Torrent Company had a bright display of lanterns and "Le Torrent" transparencies, while the Victorias, who brought up the rear, had in addition to their illuminations the motto "Nulli Secundus" and the name of the Company. As the brigade advanced, blue and other coloured lights were burned and rockets were fired, while the Town Band and the band from the Navy further enlivened the scene and on reaching the Bund no less than five electric search lights were turned on the procession from the men-of-war in the river, adding considerably to the effect. The firemen proceeded as far as the Garden Bridge where they counter-marched and wended their way to the French Concession, being repeatedly cheered by enthusiastic admirers. On the French Concession the Companies cheered as they passed each other and then broke off, took their engines home and dismantled them of their decorations, and were ready for the first fire.

THE GUILDS' PROCESSION.

The Chinese guilds' procession was not the success that was anticipated of it. The processionists started early in the evening and after meandering through some of the streets finally turned up in Nanking Road, Inspector Wilson having Police charge of it. They reached the Bund after the firemen had counter-marched, and they counter-marched near

the P. & O. Co.'s Office. It was not a very grand sight as apparently all those who had proposed to join the procession did not do so, for the principal part consisted only of fish-shaped lamps, a few children on stands, an illuminated pagoda, and umbrellas, and a small number of horsemen. Some of the lamps were very pretty.

A FIASCO.

On Saturday morning crowds of foreigners and natives congregated on the Bund to see the daylight procession, but after waiting about for several hours, the foreigners went home, as it became known that the processionists having quarrelled among themselves, had given up their projected tour of the Settlements. Sections of them, however, went off of their own accord and were seen here and there, during the day, but did not attract much attention.

IMMUNITY FROM ACCIDENTS.

Very few accident have been recorded, but in one case a foreigner fell into the river and was pulled out by a British man-of-war sailor who jumped in after him. The sailor, however, had to be sent to the Shantung Road hospital where he was detained all night, but left in the morning none the worse for his cold bath.

HOSPITALITY.

Open house was kept here and there, and the Central Hotel gave a magnificent Jubilee tiffin at \$1 a head.

WHAT THE CHINESE SAY.

The Native Press is unanimous in saying that as the Chinese of the Settlement have been so willing to join in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Shanghai's Jubilee, it is but right that we should join them to some extent in celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty the Empress-Dowager's birthday next year. The *Hupao* notes the case of a painter on the Nanking Road who hung up a foreign flag at his door, as one of "fulsome flattery to foreigners" and spitefully remarks that the painter in question must have been a *Han-chien* or "Chinese traitor."

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION.

During Friday the following telegrams were received and suitably replied to:—

From His Excellency,

N. R. O'CONNOR, C.B., C.M.G.,

H.B.M.'s Minister, Peking,

"Chairman Municipal Council Shanghai.

"Please accept and convey to your colleagues the expression of my sincere felici-

tations on the celebration of your Jubilee, which marks in so suitable a manner the progress and development of friendly commercial relations with China during the last 50 years."

From Hongkong Government,

"Chairman Municipal Council Shanghai.

"On behalf Hongkong, officer administering tenders congratulations on auspicious occasion."

From Hongkong,

"Chairman Municipal Council Shanghai.

"Heartiest congratulations."

Leach, Joseph, Chater, Suidter, Beurmann, Hoppius, Grote, Heemskerk, Jantzen, Veitch, Scott, Layton, Platt, Gray, Stokes, Tomlin, Sharp, Ezekiel, Whitehead, Hunter, Coutts, Mody, Mendel."

From Club Germania, Hongkong,

"Chairman, Municipal Council.

"Heartiest congratulations."

From Hankow,

"Scott, Chairman Council.

"Community's congratulations on Jubilee."

From Inspector-General Customs, Peking.

"Chairman, Municipal Council Shanghai.

"The Inspector-General of Customs congratulates the Shanghai community on celebrating its Jubilee, and sends hearty wishes on this auspicious occasion for its future progress in the common interests of both foreign nations and China."

SUNDAY'S SERVICES.

On Sunday at the Cathedral and Union Church Jubilee services were held which were largely attended. At the Cathedral, the Ven. Archdeacon Moule preached in the morning and the Ven. Archdeacon Thomson in the evening. At the Union Church, the Rev. J. Stevens conducted the service in the morning, and in the evening the Rev. W. Muirhead and the Rev. Dr. Edkins. Mr. Muirhead delivered a very moving address recounting personal instances of religious feeling, having resulted from his own ministrations and of others connected with Union Church and dating back to 1847. The Rev. Dr. Edkins took for his text Deut. VIII, 2, wherein the Israelites were told to remember how they had been led through the wilderness, and from this he told his hearers to remember what had been done in the religious world, the founders of the Church, the great martyrs, preachers, and many other things.